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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

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Agricultural.

FEEDING ENSILAGE TO HORSES.

In the Breeders' Gazette of Feb. 19th. correspondent residing in Maryland details a costly experience he had in feeding ensilage to horses, from which we take the following:

"I fed some eight or ten horses on corn silage some two winters ago with good results, but subsequently came to the conclasion it was much better for cattle than horses, and have not fed it since to horses, except occasionally as a change. 1 am feeding my dairy cows on corn silage at this with great success.

a silo, I dug a pit in the field, cut and packed sixteen wagon frames of green and green.
to it, most of it perfectly wet and green.
This ad sixteen wagen frames of green clover in was put up to feed to hogs, but losing all my hogs by cholera in the fall, I determined when opening the pit, if in good condition, to feed the silage to horses and cattle. I tted to say, after packing it in the pit we covered the mass with wheat straw and eturned four feet of dirt on it. In this way it remained until in December, when it was ed and found to be in good condition, the bloom and leaf of the clover perfect in form, in color a dark brown. The horses and cattle ate it ravenously; all seemed to be doing well on it for about four weeks, when stalls and before midday they died. sent a man on another, apparently well, for medicine. She was taken sick on the road and died about midnight, and within the week I lost nine-all except a very old mule and two sucking colts. I sent immediately to Dr. Clementst who is employed by the General Government and has his laboratory in the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Balti more. He came and dissected and took to his laboratory different parts of the intestines, and after examination he pronounced the cause of death from eating the clover sil-

posure to the air.
"I fed cattle on it at the same time and saw no perceptible effect on them but one and that was slobbing like all the horses, but this I attributed to second growth of some of the clover. But this in the cows

age-from excess of nitrogen caused by ex-

soon passed off." Solle experiences like the above, although less costly, have made the FARMER very conservative regarding ensilage and silos. We do not believe that the information yet gained on the best methods for preserving and feeding of ensilage is sufficient to make success a certainty in all cases. That every day is adding to this knowledge is also certain; but even yet those who have had the largest experience with ensilage are modifying their views and practice as experience teaches them more regarding the building of the silo, the growing of the crop, mode of filling, and the best method of feeding it. That finally the silo will be generally used by stock farmers and dairymen seems certain. But we would never recommend, as some enthusiasts do, that a farmer should go in debt rather than do without one. The fact is if more attention was paid to the care of corn fodder, as Well as of the corn itself, the difference between the feeding value of a corn crop put up in a silo and fed out in the usual way would be much less than generally supposed. Before a farmer decides to build a silo let him get all the information he can by visiting farms where they have been in use for some time, figure out the cost of doing everything in the very best manner, as compared with his usual way of handling his corn crop, and decide for himself the question of its value to him. Each farmer will have to meet conditions differing in some degree from his neighbor, and these very differences may add to or detract from the success of the silo with him. It can be readily understood that a farmer with a large amount of land, and carrying a good deal of stock, may get very profitable (returns from a system which would bankrupt a small farmer. It is another case in which Col. Crockett's advice light, then go ahead."

For the Michigan Farmer. DEEP VS. SHALLOW CULTIVA-TION OF CORN.

had a pretty expensive object lesson upon the subject of this essay, which they will not soon forget.

to be the final outcome and consequent.

though hardly creditable to our intelligence as a class, for the farmers to estimate the amount of damage to the corn crop of the State the past season, that came as the result of adhering too strictly to the teaching of a theory, which theory was formulated and promulgated solely in the interest of certain manufacturers of agricultural implements. Not that shallow culture is altogether a delusion and a snare. It has its advantages on certain soils, and in certain seasons, even when adhered to, to the exclusion of deep culture. And on all soils, and in all seasons it has certain advantages claimed for it up to a certain stage in the growth of the crop. But when that stage is reached, each farmer must decide for himself which system-the new or the old-is best for him; is the one to give the best and most certain crop of corn for the ground and the season. If, for instance, early in August or earlier, he finds his corn late-say ten days, or in such a state that the prospect for its being ripe by the 10th of September is not fully assured, he should at once abandon the shallow culture and substitute the old practice of hilling up. And if his land is strong and heavy, and the season, like the last one, rather cold, the greater is the necessity for the hill-

as the last, of hill over shallow culture. In illustration of the above I will cite my own experience with corn the past season. It was evident by the time August came in, and even before, that everything must be done that could be done to forward its ripening, or the crop would probably be a failure. "Expecting to have a number of hogs to I got out my old tools—the old fashioned winter on an adjoining farm and not having | shovel plow with wings on the sides-and I frost came my corn was ripe, while thouswas caught by the frost, and greatly dam-

> eties enjoyed, of course, a comparative immunity from loss, while the later kinds suffered the most, often to the extent of almost entire loss.

But in proof of the negative I would say ing in the late cultivation, as above. LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE.

imported by George E. Brown, Kane County, Ills.

The illustration presented this week is that of the English Shire stallion Moulton R-sult (5228), imported and owned by Mr. George E. Brown, of Aurora, Ills., a gentleman who has spent the greater part of a lifetime breeding, importing and perfecting the Shire and Cleveland Bay breeds of horses in this country. Moulton Result (5228) is a very choicely bred horse, being rich in the blood (so highly prized), of Honest Tom (1105) and Taumper (2123). Aside from his rich breeding Moulton Result has already proven himself a sire of great merit, being the sire of the prize-winning yearling at the R. A. S. in England last year. Mr. Brown bought this horse as a two-year-old, and left him in England on the stand for two years, then bringing him to this country with his last summer's importation. Since his arrival here Mr. Brown has had several flattering offers for this horse to return him to his native country, but believing that nothing is too good for his customers, Mr. Brown has refused these offers, and still retains him at

This horse has great action, the best of bone and feet, and is one of those pleasing, good horses that cannot but prove one of the greatest sires ever imported-a horse well fitted from his breeding and individual excellence to fully sustain the reputation of this noted breed wherever his future lot may be cast. Mr. Brown has one of the larges collections of first-class Shires and Cleveland Bays to be found in any stable in the United

ONE of the finest bulls ever marketed in Detroit was among the receipts at King's Yards on Thursday last. It was a pure Shorthorn from the herd of N. B. Hayes, of Muir, and was a perfect model in form. As the drovers remarked. "he was as fine as silk." His weight was 2,360 pounds and price for a bull, as cattle are selling.

BY B. HATHAWAY.

The farmers of Michigan have recently

And it might be of possible advantage, ing system.

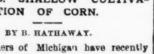
Let him bear in mind that corn, unlike wheat and oats, has a tropical quality that demands heat in abundance, and he will see the advantage, especially in such a season

had my corn thoroughly hilled up, by running this tool in the middle of the row, and to a good depth both ways. This gave the land drainage, let in the sunshine, and hastened the ripening at least ten days to two weeks. The result was that when the ands of acres, all over the State, on the same kind of soil, but kept flat the whole season, aged where not entirely ruined.

MOULTON RESULT (5228).

his stables in Aurora.

should be remembered, "Be sure you're he brought \$3 40 per hundred, a pretty good ding.



When one man delegates to another the duty or principle of thinking for him upon any question-religious, political or economic-disaster, in some form, is very likely

Those farmers who planted the early vari-Some may claim that my variety, being

early, would have ripened in any event. Farmers all about me, growing my corn, lost from a fourth to a half of their crop; the only apparent advantage mine enjoyed be-

From our special Correspondent FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

For many years past the Agricultural College has held six Farmers' Institutes each winter in various parts of the State. This winter twelve have been held, if we include one in Lansing wherein several of stances this winter they were begun in the afternoon and continued, with intermissions till the evening session of the next day. E-pecial pains has been taken this winter to hold a series of three or four institutes on the same week in adjacent counties and easy of access by railroad. This economizes expense and the time of the week makes it necessary for the institutes to overlap each other. Beginning Feb. 3rd, one series was held in Lowell, Harrington, Whitehall and Shelby. On the next week they were held at Mount Pleasant, Evart and Cadillac, and during last week at Pontiac, Imlay City, Cass City and Bad Axe. Not all the professors attended every institute, and some attended none. President Clute spoke in regard to "Agricultural Education;" Prof. Cook on "Injurious Insects," and "The Silo:" Dr. Beal on "Grasses and Clover," and "Lists of Fruits:" Prof. Grange on the "Horse for the Farmers to Raise;" Prof. Tafft on 'Diseases of Stone Fruit and Pomology:" Prof. Davenport on "Dairying," "Making Maple Syrup," and "Agricultural Science."

On the last evening of each institute, lantern views of the College grounds, buildings and stock were shown. Without exception, the institutes were a pronounced success; much interest was manifested as shown by the attendance and the able discussion of many questions of practical importance. Excepting on two or three evenings, when the roads were very bad, the rooms were well filled.

In nearly every instance the citizens of the several counties elected officers and determined to hold institutes next winter. Within the past ten years or more the frequent attendance at grange and club has so improved the farmers that any number of them in almost any neighborhood can be found who can present able papers and take part in the discussions with credit and satisfaction to themselves and others who are present. Intellectually our best farmers are continually improving.

For a Creamery House

CHARLOTTE, March 4, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I wish to build a creamery house and do not know whether to fill the space in studding with saw-dust or leave a dead air space. Can you advise as to building a house of this size, 8x12; coolness and cleanlines; being the points sought for, and of course A SUBSCRIBER.

If you use saw-dust it will give you trouble, especially if it should get damp. An air space, depth of studding, as nearly air tight as possible, will answer your purpose best. Use tarred paper on one of the walls, outside would be best, between it and the studding. Make inside wall of matched stuff.

National Merino Sheep Register Association.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer As I am frequently asked when Vol. III. of the National Merino Sheep Register will be published, I want to say to the members, through your paper, that there are sufficient funds now due the Association to publish it, if the money was paid over into the treasury; and if promptly done, the work will be begun at once and prosecuted to completion with all possible dispatch. There are now seven newapplications for membership pend-Respectfully, R. O. LOGAN, Secretary.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

Moulton Result (5228), Imported by Geo. E. Brown, of Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

The communication from Hon. John T. Rich, President of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, is one which will be read with interest by wool-growers the professors participated. In most in- generally. Mr. Rich is a wool-grower himself, well posted in legislation connected with that interest, and entirely capable of judging of the merits of the agreement arrived at between the resesentatives of the wool-growers and the wolen and carpet manufacturers. It is minently true that the tariff of '67, under which wool-growers were so prosperous, was the result of an professors. The time for holding four a agreement arrived at by discussion and mutual concession on the part of those repreenting the two interests, and we feel satis fied that if the points agreed upon at Wash ington are enacted into a law, wool-growers will have as safe and stable an enactment for the protection of their industry as can be devised under present conditions. The change in wool-growing and manufacturing would render the tariff law of '67 nugatory were it again enacted, as the frauds which have rendered the present law nearly a nullity, because of dishonest officials, would afford no protection against them, and woolgrowers and manufacturers alike be powerless to prevent them. If the law is so framed as to prevent fraudulent importations of wools and woolens, we believe the rate of duty will be found sufficiently high to give American wool-growers practical control of their own markets until prices abroad de cline so low as to enable foreign wools to pay the duty and undersell domestic. That time may never come, for there is a limit to everything, and when prices abroad are low enough for that the production of wool will be apt to fall off rather than increase. Under all the circumstances, considering the diverse interests which had to be brought to practical unanimity, we think the represen-

> Oakland County Wool-Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association.

> tives of the wool-growers did all that was in

their power, and acted in a manner which

will receive the indorsement of their constitu-

changes, follow the line of the agreement

just arrived at, and put the wool-growing

and manufacturing interests on a firm and

stable foundation.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Oakland County Wool-Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association was held in Milford on March 1st, 1890, with a good attendance. The meeting was called to order by President Hubbell, who made a short address. He said that he felt quite encouraged in the sheep business, and that the fine wools were the sheep for the present, and also for the future, and that they had, from his observation and experience, been the most profitable stock to the farmer in the last 40 years. He then gave his opinion regarding the style of a fine wool sheep that we ought to breed for. He thought a larger carcass, without wrinkles but with folds, would be the sheep to look for. This point was well canvassed. Some thought that it would not pay them to sacrifice the sheep they had been working and aiming for, for the larger plain sheep to suit the western markets. Some said they had been aiming to get a dense fleece and should continue to do so. as they could not sell a sheep without the purchaser inquiring how much it sheared. After the discussion closed it was decided to hold a sheep show and shearing on the 15th of April next, at a place which will be mentioned later. The officers elected were as follows: President, E. A. Hubbell, Hartland; Vice President, J. A. Bamber, Highland; Secretary, P. C. Diehl, Milford; Treasurer, A. Diehl, Milford; Directors for three years, O. Sample and C. Potts.

PREMIUM CORN CROPS.

Mr. A. G. Gulley, of South Haven, Secretary of the Van Buren County Agricultural

Society, publishes the following report: At the Fair, last fall, two five acre fields of corn were entered for premium, one by A. 19th, was a grand success. S. Packard, of Covert, and one by T. A. Bixby, of Casco. The following is the report of the crops made to the winter meeting of the society, and the award of the committee appointed there. Mr. Packard's corn was grown on sand loam with no special preparation made for the crop. Variety, Bostwick Dent, planted May 10th, three feet, ten inches each way. Owing to wet weather but little cultivation was done till the last of June, then it was cultivated seven times, once each week, and hoed once. Cut Sepacre was not well drained and the crop on that portion not over a fourth of the average of the rest. The crop was 312 bushels of

hard corn. Mr. Bixby's crop was grown on sod land which was manured nearly all over, then plowed in December, 1888, then in the spring worked both ways with a disc harrow and one way with a spring tooth. Variety, Hathaway Dent; planted May 15, four feet each way. Cultivated four times each way and nearly all was cut before the first frost. 30 bushels of poor or soft corn not weighed.

Crop, 341 bushels of 70 lbs. each, and about port of the crops and that of Rev. Chas. Johnson, who inspected the crops in the field, awarded the first premium to T. A. Bixby and the second to A. S. Packard.

Red Polled Cattle.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I noticed in the FARMER an inquiry for Red Polled cattle. If your correspondent will purchase some good sized Devons and cut off their horns he will have some Red Polls that will answer every purpose except | that farm; we should cut the farm into ents. We hope Congress will, in its tariff for registration.

Black Tartar Oats.

I see Black Tartar oats can be had at Memphis. I wish to send for some, and want to know if it is Memphis, this State, or Memphis, Tenn.

It is Memphis, Macomb Co., Michigan, We always give the State if it is a place outside of Michigan.

MR. JOHN P. SANBORN, of Port Huron. ends us a catalogue of his herd of Shorthorns, just issued, which is got up in elegant shape, well printed and neatly arranged. The breeding of the various animals catalogued is set forth very fully, with copious notes. The herd is a notable one, as it only comprises two families-Victoria Duchess and Mazurkas-principally the former. These Victorias trace to No. 1 of the Mason sale, and keep up the reputation of their early ancestors for usefulness and merit. There is not a family of Shorthorns whose members generally combine the qualities of milk and beef to a greater degree than the Victorias, and Mr. Sanborn's herd contains some of the very finest specimens of the

COL. MANN sold the horses advertised by A. G. Dewey, on the 5th, at Pontiac. The eight head of horses and colts brought \$2,490, an average of \$311. They were all trotting bred but not standard. Alda W., a need our assistance and care. If slaves, mare by Mambrino Gift, brought \$510. She went to Messrs. Sutherland & Benjamin, of Saginaw, owners of Sphinx, Col. Mann reports more entries for his combination sale at Lansing, including some good ones. He is feeling well over the prospects of a

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

For the Michigan Farmer.

The Shiawassee County Farmers' Institute held at Perry, on Wednesday, feb.

In spite of the roughness of the roads as the time for the opening of the morning session, approached, the church began to fill, and promptly at 10:00 A. M. the President, N. K. Potter, called the meeting to order, and the chaplain, Rev. Geo. T. Cortis, invoked the blessing of God on the Association.

The Vernon quartette furnished most excellent music for the morning and afternoon sessions and the Perry School Choir entertained the evening session in a very

satisfactory manner. In his address of welcome Mr. M. L. Stevens discussed the blessings which the farmer enjoyed in our different organizations, and the fact of a farmer governor, and expressed the hope that he would be our next United States senator from Michigan. No man would more ably represent the farmer's calling and defend the farmers'

interests in Congress. Rev. J. W. Kennedy in his response stated that agriculture lay at the basis of all national prosperity. He differed in his political belief from Gov. Luce, and yet he thought the governor beloved by the people,

The committee appointed by the society, not for political ideas, but from the fact of consisting of J. S. Hicks, F. W. Hurlbut his sterling work as a man, and that his and W. H. Halleck, after examining the rewithout regard to the personal consequence of those acts. President N. K. Potter, in his address said he believed that any farmer or farmer's

wife with a little grit and some ambition

could take an influential place in the com-

munity. Women should have a place in this association, and they had not been forgotten, (as treir attendance and the part they afterward took in this association well proved). There are about two boys growing up on every farm who should be kept on smaller pieces for the boys. This wholesale farming should give place to better cultivation on a smaller scale. It is a mistake that boys leave the farm to be employed

as clerks. He gave an example of the 1,200 clerks employed by Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, from boys to those grown grey in service. They were tired-looking, working under the tap of the hammer. They knew nothing but the round of their business; behind a few feet of counter year after year, they sold spools of thread or measured cotton. It would sicken any enterprising farmer boy of city life. Good reading matter and plenty of it should be provided in the home. Something besides agricultural and religious papers should be there. If there are two rooms in the house light them both and give the boys and girls one of them. Let them invite friends, not occasionally, but often. We should control ourselves. It is the larger part of controlling children. Teach children to be generous, and impress upon them the importance of living for the good they may do to others. Cultivate in them a love for music, it will oring sunshine and gladness to every home. A recitation entitled "The Convict Boy's

Among the questions discussed in the forenoon were: 1st—Do we make ourselves slaves to our children? Mr. Wheelan said we were not slaves to our children, but they then willing slaves to those whom God has given us to love, to guide and direct in childhood that they may take our places in future years.

Story," by Will Carleton, was very effective-

ly rendered by Miss Bessie McQueen, of

2nd-How far should the parent let a financial interest influence him in making home cheerful? Much depends upon cir-

comstances. Any father or mother can afford some good books and good papers. A lavish expenditure of money does not make a happy home. The child should be the companion of his father and mother. They should give time to interest him, and by studying the child direct his inclinations, his fancies and his activities in the right direction. All this will take time from the parent, but luxury does not mean content-

Mr. E. L. Lyman, in speaking of reading for the young, said that the only way he had been able to get his boy to read the Bible was by purchasing Josephus. We may use ingenuity in cultivating the tastes of our children.

The question of the dairy experiments at the Agricultural College was discussed.

After dinner and music a paper was presented by Perry G. Holden on the "Field Experiments" to be carried on at the Agricultural College. These permanent plot experiments are for the purpose of comparing different systems of rotation and different systems of manurings, to note the effect upon the soil, the effect upon the crop and the effect upon the drainage water. He deplored the fact that farmers did not give more care and attention to the selection of the best varieties of seed, and the best seed of that variety. Experiments in this lina will be carried on. Testing varieties of potatoes, corn, oats and wheat will be continued."

Gov. Luce then spoke for an hour and a half on "Some of the Needs of the American Farmer." All wealth comes from three sources. 1st, the earth: 2nd, physical labor: 3rd, brain power. The farmer possesses the first and second, and to succeed he must possess and use this strongest and most powerful third element. He was distressed to see English capital invested in American wealth. The strongest and most powerful machine invented is that of organization, co-operation, and concentration. It may be used for good or evil. Farmers must give more time to culture and improvement, and act more intelligently. Trusts were discussed at length. The most prosperous years the farmers have had were from 1879 to 1883, as shown by a scale of prices of those years compared with later years.

A permanent organization was formed and constitution adopted; N. K. Potter, Bancroft, President, and C. H. Stevens, Perry, Secretary.

Evening session opened with question box. Paper by C. H. Stevens on "Means of Improvement," made the point that there never was a time when the farmer had so many means of improvement. The armer's paper keeps him informed upon the latest thoughts and opinions of the time on agricultural subjects. They expose frauds on the public. They give an exchange of ideas and an impulse to the

farmer's calling.

Prof. H. J. McEwan on "Home Reading for the Young." Why should we read? To get the thoughts of others; to inform ourselves. How shall we read? Systematically, attentively and to receive a blessing. Mrs. Mayo spoke on co-operation from a woman's standpoint. We should raise to a higher standard the farmer and the farmer's wife. True success in life is not measured by dollars and cents, but by the intellectual culture we attain, and by the good we do. No man or woman has a right to neglect the culture of the mind. There must be a necessity felt for improvement and an object in living. The upbuilding of humanity is a greater success than the amassing of wealth. In the face of these things that are wrong we must co-operate. But what can I do is asked by each one. Individually you can make one life pure. Co-operatively you can make a community pure. Our hope of the future is in the rising generation, we must make them strong men and women.

E. A. BURNETT, Secretary.

THE LIBERTY FARMERS' CLUB,

The March meeting of the Liberty Farmers' Club was held at "Highland Home," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Pond and son, on Saturday, the 1st inst. The spacious house was filled with members and Mrs. R. C. Cary read an original essay en-

titled." Home." She said no word in the language approaches in sweetness of sound. this group of letters. Out of it rush memories and emotions always pure and noble. How independent of money peace of conscience is, and how much happiness can be condensed in the humblest home! A cottage may not hold the furniture and accommodations of a mansion, but if love be there, it will hold as much happiness as a palace. To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition—the end to which enterprise and labor tends. Do not see why the farmers' home should not be happy. He ought to make it attractive for wife and children, as well as the homes in the city. It is not ecessary to buy costly and stylish furniture. yet I say let us have our homes as stylish and neatly furnished as our means will allow. Let us not think because books are dear we cannot afford them. We must educate our children. A lady or gentleman who cannot converse on almost any subject of today, is not considered smart. We as fathers and mothers should not only keep our children supplied with wholesome literature, but ourselves well informed also. We must take the time, if we leave some of our house

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Che Horse.

WILL RUNNING BLOOD TROT?

It is interesting to note the extremes to which the opponents of thoroughbred blood in the trotter are sometimes driven to bolster up their positions.

The Breeder's Gazette of Feb. 19th, in speaking of the three-year-old filly Twist, says "She is trotting-bred to the back bone." And it says also that such ones, good as they are, as Pal oAlto, 2:12%, Ansel, 2:20, and Waip, 2:27 14, have not proved themselves gamer than hundreds of other trotters in whose veins there is not a drop of thoroughbrei blood."

These statements would be very important as well as interesting if they were only trae. We will take them in their order: The pedigree of Twist contains the names of Hambletonian, Mambrino Star, Mambrino Caief, and others who run directly to thoroughbred families, and not far back

Now, about " hundreds of other trotters in whose veins there is not a drop of thoroughbred blood." Which are they? In fact, how many horses-we do not say "hundreds"-can be found who have distinguishing excellence, who have no warm blood? This is not a matter of opinion, but of fact. If the Gazette, or any one else, knows of hundreds of them having records between 2:121/2 and 2:271/4, they do a wrong to the public in withholding the valuable list. To verify the positive assertion, not less than two hundred will be required, for the Gazette says "hundreds;" but even if not so many can be found, we will be ready to publish them. Of course no "unknowns" would count in such list, as they can be claimed by either side.

MICHIGAN.

Mr. Geo. E. Brown, of Aurora, Wayne Co., 111., writes: "I have sold to Mr. Chas. McMore, Lewis Wellman, W. E. Baell and Theo. C. Downing, of Nashville, Mich., the Cleveland Bay stallion Consort 40. This horse for the past three years has never suffered defeat in any of the great show ring contests in which he has participated, and during this time he has met and conguered all of the best show horses of this. the oldest and only pure bred breed of coach horses in existence to-day. Consort won first prize at Chicago as a three-year-old in 1887, first and gold medal sweepstakes in 1888, and again in 1889 repeated the great victory, a record that has never been approached by any horses of the Cleveland Bay Breed. To this add his victories at Buffalo and Detroit last fall, and we have an array that justly entities Consort to the championship horse as a prize winner.

" Consort is a bright bay in color, stands 16% hands high, and weighs 1,500 lbs., bas great style and perfect, speedy action, a horse that commands attention whether standing still or in motion, a head and neck that is an artist's model, and a horse that must be seen to be appreciated.

"The above named gentlemen certainly deserve encouragement from the horse breeding public of their district in return chasing this high priced horse for the use of themselves and the public generally, and I can only say that it was the old temptation of a long price coupled with the fact that I yet have Glouster and an extra good threeyear-old to use on my mares, that caused me to part with the grandest individual and the grandest show horse I ever owned."

SOME INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Please answer the following questions through the FARMER and oblige a subscri ber: 1st-Is Western Fearnaught standard bred? 2nd-Piesse give breeding of Western Fearnaught. 3rd-Are Western Fearnaught and Fearnaught Jr. the same? 4th -Please give breeding of Blumberg's 5th-Are Black Bashaw and Green's Bashaw the same? 6th-Was Virginius, the sire of O iver K's dam, by Lexington or by Seeley's American Star?

1st-Western Fearnaught is standard and registered, his number being 941.

2d-His breeding is as follows: Chestnut horse; foaled 1864; got by Danville Boy Jr., son of Danville Boy (brother to Draco 116), dam not traced. Formerly known as Minokin Boy. Draco 116 was by Young Morrill 118, dam by Josiah Hoyt Horse, a son of Woodbury Morgan.

3d-No. Fearnaught Jr. 133, was by Fearnaught 132, he by Young Morrill 118. 4th-Black Bashaw (Blumberg's) 782, got by Young Sleepy Davy, dam Betsy, by Andrew Jackson 4, a son of Young Bashaw, he by Grand Bashaw (Arabian.)

5th-No. Green's Bashaw 50 was got by Vernol's Black Hawk, son of Black Hawk 24, dam Belle, by Webber's Tom Thumb; g. dam, the Chas. Kent Mare by

imp. Bellfounder. 6th. Virginius was by Lexington, dam Kate Bateman by imp. Yorkshire. He was owned for a number of years by J. D. Bateman, Walled Lake, Oakland Co. Mr. Wallace rejects the breeding of Oliver K's dam as by Virginius, although in the neighborhood it is generally believed. Mr. Flint, the breeder of the dam of Oliver K., bred to Virginius a number of times, and believes him to be the sire of the mare. But there are no records to sustain the claim. and the mare was sold by him while yet a colt, with a number of others.

For the Michigan Farmer. THE OVERCHECK.

I suppose the assertion will bring severe censure from a great many horsemen, but yet I maintain that the overcheck is one of the greatest cruelties of modern times. A man may have a well developed and fine looking horse, but his neck may be set too square on his shoulders to be what some might term stylish; then if the owner does not possess one of those instruments of torture, he posts off to the harness shop and has one made. With it the poor beast's nose is erked into the air at an angle of forty-five degrees, and held there in spite of the vain pleadings of the tortured animal. Very often a small bit is connected

when nature designed but one.

Some one will say, "I can't do anything with my horse if I do not have him checked up high." Granted, but why do not the many of our best horses, use the overcheck? just as good a price in the market.

The overcheck, in my opinion, makes the horse, if he is not set squarely on his feet, a confirmed stumbler, which makes him comparatively worthless as readster or work horse. Some horses when tied to a post, will invariably rub their heads and often destroy the bridle. For such I would recommend the common side check, which should be unhooked as soon as the horse is started agein, and his head be left free and carried at his own will. But, in conclusion, I will add, so long as this overcheck nulsance is endorsed and upheld by fancy horsemen, just so long will this cruelty D. H. MORRIS.

Brood Mares. In horse breeding, whatever is worth

doing at all is worth doing well, and all success, in these days of competition in that field, depends upon doing everything well in connection with the subject. To have a reasonable expectation of success one must have a good mare to begin with. If he has not got one and cannot command one, he had better decide not to breed with the expectation of realizing a profit on the first generation. Then arises the question as to what a good mare consists of. In the first place she should have at least good size, rugged constitution, plenty of nervous force coupled with good sense, good, true trotting action, though not necessarily speedy, and be free from those forms of constitutional unsoundness that are apt to be transmitted. A NOTED CLEVELAND BAY FOR I have myself bred profitably from mares that were undersized, and from others that were unsound, but they had other valuable offsetting advantages to recommend them which are not supposed to exist in the cases above given. It is true that Dexter was out of a little mare, but she had speed and capital breeding. Many a trotter has come from an unsound mare, but it was other qualities than the unsoundness that rendered her capable of producing a fast colt, and many a brood mare has defeated her otherwise valuable qualities by transmitting an unsound ness that destroyed the brightest promise. You may chance an unsoundness or a want of size if the other available recommenda. tions are sufficiently tempting, but the venture is always attended with danger .- Mark

Horse Gossip.

FRANK D. WELLER, of Lausing, has pur chased Eunice V., by Louis Napoleon. Price,

S A BROWNE & Co. have purchased the mare Royana, by Sidney, 2:1934, dam Eila Roy, dam of Allan Roy, 2:17%. Reported

ARTHUR STONE, of Kalamazoo, has purchased from J. E. Mentzer, of Navarre, O., the pine-year-old mare Belle of Navarre, by Ambassador, 2:211/2, dam by Hlatoga.

dam by Flying Dutchman. Price, \$500.

MR. GILES MCALLISTER, of Plainwell, this State, has sold to George Stewart, of Chicago, the black stallion J. A. McDonald, by Pilot Champion 3840, dam by Bleubiron, (thorough-

THE Jackson Citizen says that Charles B ennett, of that place, has purchased of F. D. Teachout, of Brooklyn, the bay gelding Tipton Boy; record over Jackson track, 2:321/4.

THE next meeting of the Southwestern s \$2,000 in purses offered, with \$600 for the

MR. D. G. SIMPKINS, of Plainwell, Allega County, has sold to Battle Creek parties the tubers, better than the average. two year-old stailion Charley Middleton, by Victor Middleton 8330, a son of Bay Middleton. Price, \$500.

THOMAS KYLE, of Tecumseh, Lenawee Co. has purchased from the estate of the late H K. Farrand, of Colon, the 15-year-old bay stallion Governor Hayes 3319, by Masterlode, dam Ida Miles, by Mambrino Chief, Jr.

DR. J. PERKINS, of Owosso, has sold his four-year-old stallion, George Western, to a Lapeer party. Price, \$600. George Western was sired by Jo Gavin, dam by Louis Napoleon; 2d dam by Butcher Boy.

THE stallion Gold Ring, 2:18, owned by Mr. Learn, of A) lmer, Ont., which will be remembered as a very fast horse at last season's trotting meeting in Detroit, has been purchased by A. T. McGraw, of Bay City, for \$6,000. He will be kept in the stud.

left his home at Owosso for the Westministe Stock Farm of Richfilld & Leathers, near Lexington, Ky., where he will make this season. There accompanied him his daughter Lady the milk taste, if plenty of grain was fed Walker and Purl, dam of Jalisco, 2:2334. They are to be used as brood mares on the farm. We hope to see the old horse have many years of vigor and usefulness, and would not be surprised to see him outdo his present record as a sire of trotters if he is spared a few years.

A SUBSCRIBER at North Muskegon writes Will you please give me the breeding of the stallion Primate 1922, by Almont 32; also has he ever shown any speed? What do you think of his breeding?" Primate 3138, bay horse by Onward 1411; dam, Protæ by Freshman 3137; g. dam, Proteine (2:18) by Blackwood 74; g. g. dam, Sally Chroister, by Mambrine Chroister; g. g. g. dam, by Blood's Black Hawk, son of Vermont Black Hawk. Freshman, the sire of Protæ, was by Blackwood 74, dam by Edwin Forest 49; g. dam by Tarlton. Primate has no record. He is strongly bred and in good families.

colts by Nuttingham. They were the first five got by him after his purchase by Mr. Willitts of Pontiac, and are also owned by him. Last week we saw them again. They are coming two years old. We doubt if five as beautiful colts are owned by any one man in Michigan They are from mares of different breeding this "beautifier," and the horse is forced but the conformation of the sire is shown

to have two pieces of metal in his mouth strongly by each of them. They are of fair size, very compactly built, and three of them, two stallions and a filly, are nearly perfect in form. A chestnut stallion out of a mare by Aconite, a daughter of Tremont, with much the style of Nuttingham, but of larger frame, English horse breeders, from whom we get has the style, shape and breeding which should place him at the head of the stable. It is but a few years past that this sort of He is wonderfully muscled for so young a check has been used in this country, and horse. A bright bay stallton out of a mare surely our forefathers had as fine horses as by a son of Sam Houston, he by Washtenaw any of today- just as showy, and brought Chief, out of Mary D., by Wagner (thorough bred), not so strongly built, but as graceful as a fawn, would make a grand driver for as admirer of a stylish horse. A bay filly out of a mare by Jim Fiske is very likely to be a fast trotter. She has both the breeding and make up. The other two colts are also good, but we think these three the equals of anything we ever saw at their age for style, growing and cause a weakened spot in the finish and beautiful proportions. If Nuttingham always sires such coits there is lots of room for him in Michigan. Mr. Willitts recently purchased a two-year-old stallion which he protably intends breeding to his Nuttingham fillies. This youngster is by Alcyone 732, the great son of George Wilkes 519, he by Hambletonian 10. His dam was Second Love, by Happy Medium 400, he by Hambletonian 10; second dam, Mary Whitney, by Volunteer 85, he by Hambletonian 10; third dam, Peggy Stender, by Ethan Allen 43; fourth dam by American Star 14. Nuttingham, it will be remembered, is by Nutwood 600, (whose dam was the dam of Maud S.,) one of the greatest sires of trotters living, and his dam was Adelaide, 2:19%, by Phil Sheridan 630, he by Young Columbus 95. A combination of these lines of blood should make trotters if trotters can be bred. But if any of our readers like to look at some handsome coits, just drop the best profit was in disposing of the mutaround to the Northern Hotel when in Pontiac, and see these. They won't disappoint would winter best in small flocks, not more

Che Farm.

Whole Potatoes for Seed.

Observing men are noting the deteriors tion of the potato, and looking about for a cause seem to have fixed upon the almost universal habit of planting cut seed. Against this practice, a correspondent of the Orange County Farmer says: From four years trial I am satisfied that a better yield and a better quality of potatoes can be raised by using good medium sized tubers for seed, rather than cutting. I am also satisfied that it will require more than one trial to convince one that has not carefully tried the plan. One item is the thinning. This should be done as soon as the vines get well started to growing. My plan of doing this is to take a time after a good shower and, by putting the foot close to the plants it is desired to leave, gather the rest into the hand and give a sharp rull.

Care should be taken not to break then off as the plant will start up again. Two or three vines only, should be left in each

My experience in raising potatoes is that one year's trial is not sufficient to thoroughly test the value of seed, as it is possible to select out the small tubers, and in a well prepared soil and with good cultivation, secure a good yield. But if the small tubers from this crop are again selected and this is done the third time, I am satisfied the results will be unsatisfactory. It is mainly because only one trial is given that so many are willing to claim that the small tubers ake good seed. But if the plan is follow ed successively the difference will become Lawson, of same place, the three-year-old sufficiently evident. The principal reason stallion Matt White, by White's Blue Bull, for using whole tubers for seed is that a larger amount of plant food is furnished and the plant secures a much better start to

> One or two eyes will send up the vines but in cutting, the amount of available plant food is much less than when whole tubers are used, and especially if they are of a good size.

I prefer to drop one tuber in a hill and cover deep. Unless the seed is planted very early, deep covering is the best. The soil should be well prepared, made loose and mellow before planting the seed. Then by Michigan Fair Association will be held at planting deep the surface can be kept level Three Rivers, June 17 to 20, inclusive. There and at the same time thorough cultivating can be given. The last two years I have planted my crep after this plan and have secured good yields, of good quality of

> It is as important with potatoes as with any other crop to have good seed, and the difference in the yield both as regards the quality and quantity, will make the additional cost profitable.

Food for Animals. Members of the Elmira Farmers' Club. who are practical farmers, made some interesting statements at a late meeting of the club, on feeding domestic animals. George W. Hoffman said that in his opinion one peck of potatoes was worth as much as a bushel of any other roots for feed. George S. McCann thought that fifty cents worth of corn meal (one bushel) was worth more then two bushels of turnips. J. E. Collins said his cows diminish in the flow of milk as soon as he stops feeding roots. D. Shaffer thought one peek of potatoes fed with meal was worth as much as a bushel of turnips. J. E. Collins stated that he fed roots to help digest the other food. G. W. Hoffman said the strongest turnip grown would not make with them. John Bridgman remarked that he fed 24 cows five bushels of beets or turnips a day, and he thought them worth about ten cents a bushel. If there were not enough to feed all winter, he would keep them till late in winter or in spring, when the cows have become tired of other food, J. E. Collins said that carrots go further than beets, but will not make any more milk, and it costs more to raise them; potatoes will make a large flow of milk, but of an inferior quality. J. Bridgman was asked for his mode of raising roots. He found the White Swede the best-sows a pound and a quarter per acre-thinned to eight or ten inches apart, with a hoe. He prefers corn stubble that has been a sod turned under. Plows early in spring to start the weeds, dresses with fine manure, harrows thoroughly; likes ridging best, as the roots pull easier. A shovel cultivator makes the ridges two feet apart. Prefers the long-neck Swede, as they pull easier. Two men pull four rows across the field at a time, throwing the roots on the outside row; pulling back and throwing on the same row. Beets are grown in the same way, without ridging:

REECHAM'S PILLS cure billous and nervous

Sheep Husbandry.

Mr. George McKerrow, of Wisconsin, has faith in the future of the sheep. He said at a recent institute that he knew of no class Star, Burbank and Monroe Seedling. of farmers who were more prosperous and contented than those engaged in raising sheep and wool, Sheep were entitled to a well on all weeds and brush. The more properly they were fed and cared for the better profit they would give, both in mutton and wool. It was a serious mistake to permit sheep to go well into the winter without feeding. If permitted to commence to lose flesh the wool would stop fiber, which would largely impair its value. Hence it is vastly important to so feed and care for sheep that there would be a con stant growth of wool. Experiments have proven that nitrogenous foods, clover hay, bran and cotttonseed meal, were much more valuable than carbonaceous foods. Mutton was produced more cheaply; there was a much larger growth of wool and of better stands unequaled for purifying the blood quality. It had also been proven that, in winter feeding with dry food, a small addition of roots each day was highly profitable. Mr. McKerrow had found good profit in

raising early lambs for market. Lambs weighing thirty-five to forty pounds in March would bring as much money as they would later in the season weighing twice as much. In letting them grow to maturity ton breeds when about one year old. Sheer than fifty together, so assorted that each flock would be uniform in grade and age. In raising sheep for mutton, Mr. McKerrow said one would do best by selecting some of the mutton breeds, which usually commanded a higher price than the special wool breeds, the mutton of which did not command so high a price.

Beet Culture. A Vermont dairy farmer says: Some years pense, I found the beets cost four cents per and commercial fertilizers being the only weeks later. manure used; the crop was charged with the full amount paid for it, giving no credit for any that may have been left in the soil. This young chickens; but there is abundant year on the Billings farm we raised 124 tons from a fraction over two acres, at a little more than 50 tons per acre, the largest crop the vermin on the fowls laid eggs which I ever raised; and as the expense of growing hatched into worms which caused the gapes them, with the exception of harvesting, is there would be no better remedy for this practically the same as would be required for a crop of 26 tons, it is very evident that worms which cause the gapes are hatched they would cost much less than the smaller crop. As this was an unusual crop we will take an average one of 34 tons and call the cost of raising them four cents per bushel. We raised a year ago on 2.18 acres 75 tons, 34 tons 282 pounds, or 1,138 bushels per acre, which at \$1.48 per ton, the food value given them by chemists, gives us \$63.13 per acre for the roots \$2.20 The leaves according to chemical analysis are worth \$2.07 per ton and would weigh 10.5 tons, which at the value just given would amount to \$22.55,

The tops may be fed on the ground by turning the cattle into the field for a short time each day. They may be carried to the barn and fed there, or those who like fodder corn, beet leaves being the first ably the disease would be communicated to ensilage ever made, and what first drew public attention to this method of preserving green food was the practice of the French farmers of burying their beet leaves in pits

making the whole crop roots and tops \$85.68;

Agricultural Items.

THE Amherst Agricultural Experimen Station last season sent out ten thousand copies of questions about the potato scab to farmers and received six repiles.

Few Americans are aware of the extent to which seed-growing is carried on in France The climate is very favorable, and labor in cheap. The women and children work in the fields, and the cost of production is reduced to the lowest possible amount. The country about Angers is like a garden, and tons of seeds are raised annually.

FIELD seeds are often terribly adulterated Clover seed especially is apt to be infested by plantain, rag-weed, cockle, and other noxious seeds. Sometimes it is adulterated deliberately, with crushed quartz rock. A sample of lucerne, tested at the N. C. experimental station, contained only 25 per cent of vital seeds, although it is a seed sold at \$20 per bushel.

THE Breeders' Gazette says: "Less than ten per cent of the receipts of live cattle at the Chicago yards during 1890, would grade 'good to choicel' If people will raise threecent cattle instead of five-cent cattle they have no license to kick at the Big Four or anybody else when they only get three cents when they come to market. As one sows so let him reap."

G. S. McCann, of the Eimira Farmers' Club. says there are red cedar posts on his farm that have been in the ground eighty and ninety years and are sound. Such posts are now worth 40 to 45 cents each. J. E. Collins found locust posts which had done duty sixty years were still sound. The sentiment of the club seemed to be in favor of barbed wire for fencing, though caution is advised about

THE Bural New Yorker has been looking into the condition of the basket willow indus try. Peeled willows formerly sold for twelve cents per pound, with good demand; now they are worth four cents and little call for them. The importation of baskets and other willow-ware from France and Germany, where they are manufactured at what would b starvation prices here has effectually killed the industry of willow-growing here, notwith standing the 30 per cent duty on such man-

SETH FENNER, of Eric County, N. Y., who alses 350 bushels of potatoes to the acre says that to preserve his potatoes for late planting without the sprouts starting, would get them kept in cold storage houses, if there were any in the neighborhood. Takes his seed potatoes just as soon as all fear of frost is past and spreads them out on a clean sod, somewhere, and leaves them there for sever-

al days until they are perfectly green and some short, stout sprouts have started, and if planted without breaking the sprouts, they will soon come up. His varieties are Whit

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, of Durham, N. H. recently deceased, gave nearly all his property place in the list of farm animals. They to the State to found an agricultural college would do much towards keeping a farm on his farm in Durham, twenty years after clear of weeds, though they would not do his death, provided the State would pay four per cent compound interest on his property except real estate in Durham. If New Hampshire declines to accept the proposition, the same tender is made to Massachusetts, the college to be located in that State. And if both New Hampshire and Massachusetts decline the gift and its conditions, the property is devised to Michigan, for the same purpose. There is very little prospect that the gift will go begging beyond the first proffer.

Now, Give Attention

To the purification of your blood, for at no season is the body so susceptible to the benefits to be derived from a good medicine, as in March, April and May. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the people's favorite spring medicine. It curing scrofula, salt rheum, etc., regulating the kidneys and liver, repairing nerve tissues strengthening and invigorating the whole body, as well as checking the progress of acute and chronic diseases, and restoring the sflicted parts to a natural, healthy condition If you have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla for your "spring medicine" do so this season

The Poultry Pard.

About Gapes, Lice and Vermin.

A word or two may be said about young chickens that may be of interest and profit to some. When the young chicks are about three days old they should be greased on top of their heads, under their throats and beneath their wings with pure lard. This will destroy the parasites and prevent many after diseases. The mother hen should be treated in the same manner. Choose a bright, ago I raised a crop of 26 tons per acre, and warm day for this, and rub the grease in after taking into account every item of ex- well just before they go to roost for the night. The grease will then have a chance bushel. This experiment was made on land to soak in before they rub it off. It would hired at \$5 per acre, labor at \$1.50 per day, be well to repeat the operation about two

The gapes were formerly supposed to be caused by vermin accumulating on the evidence now that this is not true. Grease was then recommended for the gapes. If disease. But there is no doubt that the from the eggs which the young chickens pick up. These eggs can only be picked up or old ground where poultry has been kept for some time. The only effective way of preventing the gapes from getting among young chickens is to have fresh clean ground. The poultry yard should be plowed two or three times a year and the young broads kept in the garden away from the old hens. -N. E. Farmer.

A. F. HUNTER, in the N. E. Farmer, deduct \$45.52, the cost of raising them, and says: The disease called "scaly leg" is PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF and breeds under the scales upon the shanks of fowls over a year old. I think it never troubles anything younger. It does not injure the virility of a cock, excepting that ensilage may put them in the silo for winter | the parasites feed upon his blood, and by so ise. They will make as good ensilage as much reduce his vitality and strength. Probhis mates if they are over a year old. It is easy to cure, as any kind of grease is death to them. Make an ointment of kerosene and lard, half and half, and rub it on the cock's shanks plentifully three times a week till cured. Wash the roosts with kerosene

> More broilers are raised at Hammontor. N. J., than at any other point in this country or Europe. There are 18 chicken "hatcheries," with an aggregate capacity of 30,-000 every ten weeks, and many smaller on 8 that hatch from 200 to 400 each. The chicks are sold when they weigh 11/4 lbs., which is usually at the age of eight weeks. The Leghorn breed proves very desirable, both pure and as a cross. The average hatch is 60 per cent., owing chiefly to the difficulty of proearing good eggs in winter. The average loss in broods is 15 per cent. The chicks are "mothered" for twenty-four hours, then fed rolled oats, oatmeal, or a cake made of corn, oats, bran and middlings, seasoned with salt. Small grain is given as soon as they can eat it, and then the cake is scalded instead of baked, and the middlings omitted. Mashed potato or turnip is allowed, but no green food, except a cabbage to pick as they grow larger. Little meat is used. Stale bread, broken crackers and refuse, popcorn are used to vary the diet. At a month old they are fed four times a day, scalded mixture night and morning, grain other times. Free access to water, but only by bill. Food costs five cents a pound to produce one pound of broiler, up to three or

F.E.C. BLOOD REMED

What is "F. E. G."?

T IS a harmless, vegetable preparation, of demonstrated power in all forms of Kidney disease, and the many disorders which attend Kidney trouble. These are named Legion. If the Kidney derangement be cured, then these Secondary ailments disappear because they are mere effects of false Kidney action, and not original Causes of suffering. Thousands of people suffer for years from these Secondary effects of Kidney disease, which is unsuspected because the Kidney itself may be far gone with disease and yet give the patient no pain. Beware! The sovereign corrector of all these ills is

F.E.C. BLOOD REMED \$1.00 A BOTTLE, SIX FOR \$5. TRY IT TO-DAY **D**yspepsia

and often leads to self-destruction. Distres after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregu-Distress some of the more common

After symptoms. Dyspepsia does Eating not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other ergans, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus Sick overcoming the local symptoms removes the sympa-Headache thetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind "I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I

had but little appetite, and what I did eat Heart- distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour burn after eating I would experience a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling as though I had not eaten anything. My trou ble, I think, was aggravated by my business, which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a Sour room with fresh paint. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsa- Stomach rilla-took three bottles. It did me an immense amount of good. appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced."

GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



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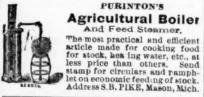
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Every farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buye As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest parts they may do business with. One of the very beat makes of scules now on the market are those man ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the nefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sand brough as at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost Just look at the prices below and judge for year-



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eze of platform 8 by 14 feet. Price \$48 50 and Michigan Farmer one year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select, Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, box, and full directions for setting up; either of these scales cas be used for hav, grain, coal, stock and merchas

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\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted, 90 best sell ing articles in the world. I sample From Address N. A. MARSH, Detroit, Mark

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MR. LANNIN ON PEARS

Mr. Joseph Lannin, of South Haven, recently attended a meeting of the Berrien County Horticultural Society, and the topic under discussion being pear culture, on which he is authority, was called upon for his views. Mr. Lannin, as reported in the Berton Harbor Palladium, said:

Pear orchards are unlike all others, except the apple, for we have to wait so long for the fruit. Some 30 or 35 varieties of pears have been tested in this State with varying results. The questions to consider in choosing varieties are: "Are they palatable?" "Are they productive?" "Are they subject to blight?" He thought all trees alike sub- Early Warren, Yellow Duchess. In grapes ject to blight. The idea that some varieties are easily bughted while others are exempt is all a matter of speculation; so this question need not trouble any one. The varieties that bring the best price are not always the best in quality. Fruit growers should prop : gate only such varieties as are large and of good flavor and should strive to educate the people's taste up to the best in quality, so that they will not buy on appearance alone.

Mr. Launin spoke briefly of a number of varieties that he would not recommend. In some the color and size were bad, in others the trees were poor growers, and in others the fruit was too soft to ship; but the main objection to all was that they were third or fourth class in quality. The Bartlett even is not first-class. The Goodale is a fine large pear, much like the Barlett in size, color and ropean seeds. He says: shape, and ripens two or three weeks after the Bartlett, just lapping on to that pear in the market, making a profitable pear to raise. The tree is a large, beautiful one. The Fiemish Beauty is a good pear, but is inclined to bear only every other year. The remedy for this in all varieties is to cut away part of the tree every year by pruning. He Mr. Knisely's grafted trees was finer than on the ungrafted ones. The Fiemish Beauty should be pruned severely. It is reasonable to suppose that half the top having the whole root must result in much finer fruit. Growers should certainly plant the Sheldon. It is a large pear and colors up nicely for market. Not a regular bearer, however, The Lawrence is nearly medium in size and is shaped much like the new pear, the Wilder. In flavor it is nearly as good as the Seckel, and will sell on its merits.

The Belle Lucrative is a first-class pear. It comes into market just as the Bartlett is going out; is very delicious and of fine color if not picked too early. The Buerre d'Anjou is a large showy variety, but the trees must be carefully attended or they will bear too heavily. The Mt. Vernon is a variety that every grower should certainly have. It is a very late pear, one that can be barreled, and will keep until March. It is as good as the Seckel in flavor and is very profitable to the grower as it has no competition in the market. The trees are good bearers. The Bosc is an excellent variety, the trees beginning to bear young. The speaker said that if he were to plant a new orchard of 650 trees he would select as follows: Clapp's Favorite, 50; Bartlett, 200; Bell Lucrative, 50: Sheldon, 100: Bosc, 100: Buerre D'Anion, 50: Mt. Vernon, 50: Lawrence, 50.

Some of the varieties do well as dwarfs. but the Bose must be double worked as it ! does not affiliate with the quince.

The Grand River Valley Horticultural Society.

About 100 persons attended the February the Grand Ripids Democrat we make the

following extract: The large table in the center of the room was filled with apples, Baldwins, Wagners. Russets, and Grimes' Golden. Several branches of blackberries and peaches were exhibited, showing the effect upon them of the open winter.

After some discussion on apples as to which are the most profitable varieties to raise, in which much difference of opinion was expressed, H. L. Freeman said that he had an orchard seventeen years old which began bearing fourteen years ago and he gathered 1,200 bushels from one and onehalf acres of orchard. His orchard is plant-

The following report was made by W. N. Cook:

to the attention of those present the fact that our market is supplied with southern fruit almost to the exclusion of our own better fruit (especially apples) in the winter and early The thought was that proper selection of our best sorts and proper methods of caring for and placing on the market ought to reverse this condition. outhern fruits are dessert fruits and come into competition simply with such of our own fruits as are fit for dessert use.

Your committee are of the unanimous opinion that none but the very best of our late keepers should be recommended by our Society, and as indicated the committee notes the following varieties as best: First, Northern Spy; second, Red Canada; third, Jonathan; fourth, R. 1. Greening; fifth, King. Of the newer sorts Shiawassee Beauty and Grimes' Golden; of sweet apples, Tal man. Bailey, Green Sweet. The Baldwin is not included in the list because it is inferior as a dessert fruit and the tree is tender, not able to stand the cold as the other sorts."

This report caused a long and fruitful discussion, during which practical orchardists | that the pits of that previous season had algave their opinions founded on experience and long study of results.

Mr. Wilde was much in favor of the Grimes' Golden on account of its cooking qualities and rich color. The Wagner, he said, was good for a man that wanted nearly nothing in an apple. The great fault of the Jonathan seemed to be its small size, but S. L. Fuller said the hotel keepers and others who wish a dessert apple do not want a large sized apple. He liked the Jonathan. S. S. Bailey loves the Shiawassee Beauty, and a large majority of those present were of the same opinion. Mr. Garfield asked why this nurseryman of Cascade, said that he burned up 300 trees of this variety last year because he could not find buyers for them.

list of apples was raised to twelve varieties,

Baldwin and the Green Sweet were added. There was considerable discussion on the Baldwin. Mr. Wilde said that those who had clay ridges for the Baldwin would plant them, no matter if the Society did condemn it. Mr. Fuller said it was the meanest apple out of jail, and the only reason that men bought it was because it looked well, not because it was a good flavored apple. But little seemed to be known about the Green Sweet, but those who knew it were enthusi-

astic in its praise. Next followed the discussion of pears and the following were voted to be the best for growing in this locality: Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Anjou, Clapp, Duchess and Sheldon. In the discussion of peaches the Alexauder, Waterloo, Hale's Early, Lewis' Seedling, Snow's Orange, Early Crawford, Stump and Hill's Chili. W. N. Cook recommended the following sorts of cherries: H. H. Hayes named Moore's Early, Niagara, Worden, Brighton, Delaware, Salem, Aga-

The Crescent, Sharpless, Jessie and Minnie were the strawberries recommended by Thomas Wilde. Henry Smith named the Taylor and Sayder blackberries for this section of the country. Mr. Wilde gave the names of the Cathbert Red, Black Ohio and Grev raspherries

The next meeting will be held at Grandville, the fourth Tuesday in March.

Seed Tests in European Countries.

G. McCarthy, botanist of the N. C. Experiment Station, mentions in the Rural New Yorker the superior quality of the Eu-

Within the last 10 years the quality of the seeds offered in the European markets has August. Quinces, raspberries and grapegreatly improved, and now in that region there is no difficulty in procuring seed guaranteed to be both free from noxious weed seeds and of a specified percentage of vital- away, as it invites surface-rooting. When ity. This improvement has been brought the snow drifts away from over the roots of about by the system of seed testing and con. a shallow-rooting evergreen, and hard freezthought this would explain why the fruit on troi inaugurated in Germany in 1870. Switzerland, Italy and France have seedcontrol stations, and in England the botan- dry and become reddish brown, and the tree ist of the Royal Agricultural Society tests never recovers .- W. G. Waring, Sr., in N. seeds for members. England has also a Y. Tribune. stringent law against the sale of adulterated and "doctored" seeds. The best known of European seed-control stations is the National Swiss Station at Zurich. So great is the reputation of this station and such is the crop is ripe. Select a dozen or so of small protection its work affords to reputable seedsmen, that many seedsmen in England, Germany and other countries send their that will hold these pots snugly, and project seeds to Zurich is to be tested, and on the slightly above them. Fill the crevices be station test such seedsmen guarantee their tween the pots with sand and keep this seeds to be of a specified degree of purity and vitality. The following form of guar- place the box in a warm window. When antee is given by a large English seed association and is in effect similar to that given by all guarantee houses.

"1. Our seeds are guaranteed pure and clean and of the percentage of vitality named in our catalogue.

"This guarantee is subject to the analysis of the botanist of the Royal Agricultural Society. If the results of the analysis do not confirm the guarantee, the association will take back the seeds and refund the money paid for them and pay the cost of carriage

both ways.

"3, Seeds once sown, the responsibility of the association ceases. The result depends upon so many things besides the quality of the seeds, that the growth cannot be

Under the above system of guarantee the careful farmer need never befoul his land with weed seeds. The supposedly "smart" and very much advanced American farmer has not yet secured the advantages of the ed none is more thoroughly trustworthy than guarantee system. The necessity of such a system is quite as urgent in this country as distribution by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the in Europe. American tradesmen are not well known Philadelphia seedsmen. The new specially noted for conscientiousness, or for meeting of this Society. From the report of ignorance of "tricks that are vain." The age we live in is peculiarly the age of adulteration and commercial greed. Scarcely any Fordhook Seed Farm; it is fully illustrated article of consumption capable of adulteration is sold pure in markets unsubjected to control. We should judge, then, that in the cluding Burpee's Bush Lima Bean, remarkable case of seeds such impositions upon the con- as the first and only perfect dwarf form of the sumer as the case permits would be practiced by retailers, and such investigations as have been made seem to confirm this opinion.

Danger of Importing Yellows.

In the Gazette of February 15, at a meeting of the Berrien County Society, Mr. had never failed in a single crop. One year | Handy is represented as expressing the opinion that the pits of peach trees diseased

That this will be found true of pits from every respect a thoroughly trustworthy guide trees in the advanced state of the disease is for the farm and garden. doubtless true, since examination betrays "Your committee was appointed about the fact that such are almost invariably enone year ago to consider the question, 'Does it pay to raise apples of the best quality?' exist are nearly or quite abortive, therefore This question was asked at a meeting of the Society, at which time Mr. Garfield brought | exist are nearly or quite abortive, therefore lack even the qualities indispensable to the den is the most profitable to the florist of all development of healthy growth.

tree. The most of these grew to be decidedunmistakable indications of yellows appeared in abundance, upon the parent free, wholly to the disease and was in consequence removed.

It is not generally, if ever, true that this disease thoroughly permeates a large tree, as tural Times says: I must confess to a little in this case, during the first year of its infection. Hence there is abundant occasion for the assumption that, in this case, the contagion must have been communicated as early as the year prior to the growth of the tle heat, the seeds soon germinate, the after diseased pits spoken of, with the probability so been infected, and, if planted, would have produced seedlings too slightly dis- of May or early in June, according to eased to have a tracted attention during weather. Some peg the growths down to the their first year, and especially if budded and cut back the following spring might, quite the effect. In my opinion nothing is much possibly, have held the disease in abeyance till developed in the more trying process of

There remains yet another possible mode of introducing this disease, to explain which the best, unless distinct colors are desired. we may be allowed to detail some further The single are by far the best for outdoor personal experience. Some fifteen or more work, being freer bloomers, and more able years since, we imported peach trees from a te support their flowers than the double valocality in Ohio in which yellows was alleged rieiles. variety had not been pushed to the front if to be entirely unknown. More or less of it is such a fine apple. W. J. Watterson, a these trees were planted in the vicinity, and PETER HENDERSON says the best way to several of them in our own grounds. The start pansy seeds, or in fact any flower seeds, importation comprised several varieties, all is in shallow boxes rather than in pots. Fill of which, save one, proved permanently such a box with ordinary rich soil, such as is To comply with a request of Prof. Taft the | healthy. This variety grew finely till mid- used for almost any kind of house plant. summer, when many if not all developed the The surface is made perfectly smooth and

ease, thus indicating, to our apprehension, that they had been budded from infected trees-quite possibly those which, at the over the seed is sifted through a piece of time of cutting the buds, had not yet mani- mosquito netting, just enough soil to hide fested the disease .- T. T. Lyon, in Allegan Gazette.

Prevent Root-Parching.

Forty or fifty years ago I wondered at Kenrick's assertion, in his then "New American Orchardist," that death to halftender trees and shrubs enters oftenest at the roots. I have since found ample reasons to justify his opinion. The drying of some part of the structure of woody plants kills in preventing movement and distribution of sap. But as the tops are exposed to all winds and all changes of air-temperatures, it would seem that they need protective aid nore than the soil-covered roots do. Nature, however, provides special protection to been steady and timely and is completed bebuds will be finished off with an external film of waterproof varnish, which prevents structure until the warmth of spring expands the whole, and so opens the buds at their points. The roots, on the contrary, have no such

coating. They are as flannel compared to oilcloth-equally ready to receive and to lose moisture and suffer irreparably from a very short exposure to dry air. Hence the necessity and the difficulty of keeping the air about them constantly humid while they are being carried from the nursery-ground to where they are planted for permanence. Trees that make roots near the surface often suffer irremediable injury from the parching of the surface soil in the hot drouths of July and vines often perish from this cause. They need mulch at that time and through the winter, but from March to July it is better ing follows, the roots are congealed near the collar, so that sap cannot pass. The leaves

Early Tomatoes for Family Use. Nearly every family can have a few extra early plants for tomatoes before the genera flower pots, fill them with rich earth mixed with a small quantity of sand. Make a box moist. Plant a few seeds in each pot and there are bright warm days set the box with a pane of glass over it in a sunny position. It will be necessary to watch that it does not become too warm under the glass, and the heat can be regulated by raising one end of the glass. They will make substantial growth, and should be thinned to one in each pot. This method will be satisfactory when but few plants are needed. As the plants become of considerable size, larger pots may be necessary. When the ground becomes warm the hills should be prepared with rich earth into which the contents of the pots are placed. The seed should be sown in February .- Popular Gardening.

A Trustworthy Guide for the Garden.

Of the numerous seed catalogues publish-Surpee's Farm Annual, issued for gratuitor from nature and views of portions of their with hundreds of engravings from nature and colored pistes of valuable new vegetables, inluscious large Lima Bean.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co. annually test for purity and merit, as well as vitality, all the seed they sell-their field trials alone at Fordhook Farm the past season numbering four (4,483) separate samples. The exceptional care given to the growth and testing of all seeds by this house has established for it an enviable reputation throughout the world, and their Farm Annual for 1890, which is with yellows will not grow when planted. | mailed free on application, will be found in

FLORICULTURAL.

the lilacs forced. If he can procure large As an illustration, we several years since overgrown bushes that have remained unplanted the pits of an apparently healthy disturbed for eight or ten years, these will serve him generously, yielding very readily ly unhealthy seedlings. The cause of this to the forcing treatment, giving long stems was a mystery, till the usual season for the and usually plenty of foliage and flowers. development of yellows arrived, when the Lilacs may be pure white by growing them in a perfectly dark house. A new Rochelle grower has blue-glass lilac houses; all the which during the next year succumbed shades from white to deep purple are brought out in lilacs by management.

> OF the petunia, a writer in the Horticulweakness for this beautiful bedding plant. In light soils it is extremely valuable, and the hotter the summer the better it is suited By sowing the seed early in March in a littreatment being to plant or pot-off as they become large enough, gradually hardening off, and planting out in rich soil at the end bed during the summer, which I think spoils more attractive than a good bed of petunias. allowed to grow pretty much as they like. They may be purchased in separate colors or in mixed packets, the latter, as a rule, being

and the Hubbardston, Roxbury Rassett, the peculiar growth so characteristic of this dis-level before the seeds are sown, then the symptoms are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

seed is pressed gently down with a smooth board, so as to merely sink it into the soil; the seed, say about 1-16 part of an inch in depth; again press gently down with a smooth board and the sowing is completed. Now, place the box in the light, water gently with tepid water, so as not to disturb the soil, and in about three weeks, if kept in an average temperature of 65°, you will have a stand of young plants which in three weeks more will be ready to transplant into another box, from which, as soon as the plants begin to crowd each other, they must be transplanted into pots or into the open ground. When it is not convenient to give pansies the house culture just described, the seeds can be sown in the open ground as soon as it is dry enough to work in spring. They should be sown exactly as described hives be put in rough boxes somewhat larger the exposed parts. If the yearly growth has in the boxes-pressing down the seeds, then slightly covering up, and pressing fore severe weather sets in, the bark and down again, but they had better always be sown in rows, and when they come up and are about an inch or so in height, escape of moisture from the interior of the they can be transplanted at a distance of one foot apart, and if the soil is rich and the season at all favorable, we may expect continuous bloom throughout the entire season.

THE French Aster is one of the finest of

late summer blooming plants. The white,

pink and lavender are especially soft and exquisite in coloring. Seed should be sown in early April in shallow boxes with many holes bored through the bottom, over which a lining of moss should be taid. On this sift rich, wet garden soil; strike off level with the top of the box, sow the seed evenly and cover with about one-fourth inch of very wet sifted earth. Place in a south window in a warm room. Do not over-water; at the same time the seeds should not be allowed to be come dry, for being once swollen and then permitted to dry off they are ruined and will not sprout. This drying-up process is doubtless the cause of the failure of so many flow er seeds sown in the open ground, the fault being usually charged to the poor quality of the seeds and not to the ignorance of the grower. When three leaves appear on the young seedlings, they should be taken from the box and transplanted into a hot-bed, made on the top of a pile of old leaves mixed with fresh stable manure. The glass should not be more than six inches above the earth. A cold frame without bottom heat protected at night with a covering of thin sheeting will answer the purpose if started late in April. To this transplant the young seedlings, say two inches apart in rows with three inches space between the rows. About June 1, when danger from frosts are over, remove the beds or borders, giving each plant one foot growing space, the several colors separately or mixed as you may prefer. If care is taken to place the plants in rows with even distances, the bed will present a pleasing appearance while in foliage before the blossoms appear. The best time for transplanting to the open border is just before a heavy rain; when this is done. new set plants require no protection from the sun.

Horticultural Items.

ONE hundred thousand young shade trees are to be sent from Canadian experiment Stations to farmer in the Northwest for spring planting.

Ir you think you'll raise a few gooseberries try the American varieties, like Downing and Champion. The English sorts do not succeed well in this country.

CANADIAN fruit-growers in session at Ottawa in February, decided not to ask for the edition for 1890 is brighter and better than reimposition of duties on fruits imported into any preceding; it is handsomely bound in the Dominion from the United States, but to lithographed cover representing new flowers | wait another year and see the results of the year's trade.

> FIFTEEN thousand acres of tomatoes are grown in New Jersey annually, and are worth a round million of dollars to the farmers of that State. There are 73 canneries, and the lowest price for tomatoes furnished them is \$6.50 per ton.

G. L. Dow thinks the Prescent strawberry will be superceded by the Haverland, which thousand four hundred and eighty-three beats it every way. Bubach No. 5 he calls the King berry, "an immense producer of tremendous berries," and Pearl he thinks would be a nice kind to plant to fertilize Bubach.

> MINNESOTA has passed an act to prevent the practice of fraud by tree peddlers in the sale of nursery stock. Peddlers from other States before being allowed to sell must file an affidavit with the Secretary of State of frames in their places, of frames or comb into \$2,500 bonds to the same effect.

THE Country Gentlemanatells of a man who bought a farm of 127 acres for \$5,000, going in debt for every cent of it and having a working capital of but \$700. Though he had no knowledge of farming, having been a carpenter, in four years he has paid interest, taxes, and \$3,000 on the mortage, and has largely increased his stock, and also implenents. Grass doesn't grow under his feet, and he wastes no time "going down town." But it is his energy and business capacity which have been the principal factors in his

THE Western Reserve in Ohio is the best sugar region of Ohio. Taking one thing with another the Western Reserve people have the sugar business in better shape than any other people in the country, for they have learned how to cultivate and improve the sugar bushes. New trees are planted as fast as the old ones die. Care is taken in planting these trees to place them so they will produce the most and the best quality of sap, and when the sap is obtained it is boiled in an apparatus especially well designed to produce clean and pure sugar.

PRESIDENT J. M. SMITH, of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, says, respecting the influence of location on varieties of the apple: "We must remember that there is no variety of apples of acknewledged merit that is at its best over any large part of our territory. The celebrated Newtown Pippin, which is probably the best late winter apple in the world, has never been at its best anywhere west of the Allegheny Mountains, and only in limited districts in the New England States and in portions of New York and Northern New Jersey. Even in the limited districts of that small portion of our country, it requires the best of cultivation and the most careful attention or it will not yield the grower satis-

Distress after eating and other dyspeptic

Horticultural.

Building up Colonies for the Honey Harvest.

G. M. Doolittle, of Borodino, N. Y., presented a paper on the above subject to he State Beekeepers' convention at Lansing, which was read by the Secretary, in which he said :

1n 1876 and 1877, Mr. J. H. Townly, of Jackson, Mich., pressed upon the beekeepers of the land the necessity of keeping bees warm as soon as out of winter quarters, by means of some extra protection on the outside of single-walled hives, if we would have our bees build up so as to take advantage of the first honey-flow, recommending that the than the hives, the space between filled with chaff or fine straw. Ten years later, Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson,

of the same State, emphasized the matter in his book, "Production of Comb Honey," and I so far agree with this proposition, viz No beekeeper residing north of latitude 400 can secure the best results in dollars and cents from his bees, unless he so protects them in the spring, whether wintered in the cellar or on the summer stand. Some say that the cost of so protecting them is more than the gain amounts to. What says this convention?

Prof. A. J. Cook, and others, "say that in addition to all other favorable circumstances, bees must be fed, by way of stimulative feeding, at all times when they are not gathering honey, in order to build colonies up rapidly in the spring; for in proportion to the number of days that sweets are earried, so will the brood make a gain over what it would if no sweets were carried.

Without contradicting the above statement. I wish to say that the daily feeding of colonies is a task that most beekeepers do not relish, and for this reason it is to be avoided, if possible. That it may be avoided, I make this statement: Bees having a large supply of honey in their hives, will build up just as fast without any stimulative feeding, as will a colony having little or no stores, under daily feeding; and if the full combs of honey are placed on one side of a division-board, and the brood on the other, so that the bees have to carry their food around this board, they will build up faster than they will in either of the other cases. Can any one disprove it? If not, it stands a fact.

that is necessary, and that further "fussing" is time worse than wasted; but I say that when any colony becomes strong enough to have brood in five combs, so that these combs average two-thirds full, a gain is to be made which will much more than pay for the time employed, by reversing the brood-nest, regardless of the style of the hive or frame used.

By reversing the brood-nest, I mean the putting of the center combs, which are full of brood, on the outside; and putting those having the least brood, that were on the outside, in the center. Now leave them until the hive is so well filled with bees that they have brood in all but the two outside combs (the centre combs being filled out to the frame on all sides), when the brood is to be reversed again, putting the combs that are entirely filled with brood, out next to these outside combs, and those having the least in them, in the center. A gain of a week at least is made in this way to each hive, and this week of honey-gathering will more than pay for the necessary trouble and time. If

this is not true, give us the reason why. In these three items, we have the main points used in building up colonies, where the beekeeper desires to work all the colonies that his apiary contains. If he has more colonies than he cares for, a great gain is made by shutting up all colonies that are not up to the full standard of strength, on onehalf of the combs that each kive contains, and when these combs are perfectly filled with brood, unite two of them, by putting combs, bees and all into one hive, leaving the queen of one of them and the few bees which adhere to the sides of the hive, in the other hive, to form a nucleus. If they are given an empty comb, or one having some honey in it, and an empty frame, you will soon have a two-frame nucleus that will be a source of comfort.

The united colony will be ready for the sections at once, and when they swarm, if they do, all you have to do is to shake all the bees off the combs of brood, putting empty Minnesota that they are all right, and enter | foundation; and carry the brood to the nucleus, thus giving you the full working force on the old stand, and two good colonies in the fall.

The half-depth chambers work very handily in using the foregoing plan, as they can be used singly until the time of uniting, and then one put on top of the other, in uniting. If no one has tried this plan, he will be astonished at the results which can be obtain-

All the foregoing is for a locality where white clover, or an early crop of honey is to be worked for. If buckwheat or fall flowers are to give the crop of honey, then the bees will build up in time, of their own accord. and the only thing the apiarist has to look after, is to see that they have plenty of stores at all times.



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"LADY RUSK"



BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA.

FROM REV. JAMES H. POTTS, D. D., EDITOR OF MICHIGAN CHRIST AN ADVOCATE DBTROIT, MICHIGAN: "To say we are delighted with the Plano does not express the fact. We are jubilant. If all your instruments are as fine in appearance and as pleasing in tone as this one, your patrons will rise by the hundred."

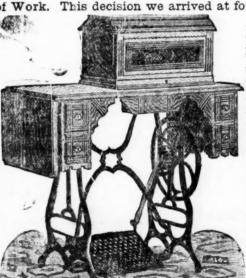
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finest metal, and with the utmost care and precision, and are sub-jected to the test of an accurate steel gauge, before being assembled. 2d. It is simple in construction having few parts, no complication. and not liable to get out of order 3d It is a high arm, giving ample room for any kind of work.
4th. It has a self-setting needle,

hereby saving the operator much annoyance. It is very light-running, and not tiresome to the operator. sth. It does a wide range of work, either fine or coarse, and both equally as good.

6th. It has the Fish Patent Loose Balance Wheel, nickle plated—with Patent-Stop Motion, the most complete arrangement of the kind in tase.

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complete set of attachments, put up in a velvet-lined case, consist ing of one Ruffler, one Tucker, one Quiter, one Shirrer, one Braider, one Thread Cutter, one Binder, and one set of Hemmers; also the following accessories Six Bobbins one Paper Needles, one Foot Hem mer, two Screw Drivers, one Gauge

one Gauge Thumb Screw, one Extra Throat Plate, one Oil Can and Oil, and one Instruct

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13-Live Stock. Farm

TUESDAY, MARCH 25—Messrs C. S. Bingham and R. Brown, Vernon, Shropshife Sheep, Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.—J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. THURSDAY, APRIL 17-Shorthorn Cattle,

A. P. Cook Company, Brooklyn, Jackson Co.-J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29 & 30 -Combination Sale of Horses, J. A. Auctioneer, Lansing, Mich.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 41,338 bu., against 30,386 bu. the previous week, and 40,717 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 23,008 bu., against 32.905 bu, the previous week, and 24,137 bu, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 581,574 bu., against 585,058 bu. last week, and 759,555 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on March 1 was 28,998,383 bu. against 29,618,581 bu. the previous week, and 32,000,053 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 620,198 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 3,001,676 bu

The market has shown more fluctuation the past week than for some time. It was a weather market, and changed from day to day according to the reports received from the winter wheat States as to the effect the cold snap was having, or likely to have, on the wheat. The weeks ends with spot a little higher, and futures a shade under the figures ruling at the close of last week. But there is great uncertainty felt among lealers, and at the first note of warning that the quantity was 1,944,000. the wheat now on the ground has been injured more or less there will be a lively scramble for wheat. What the result of the ed wheat fields cannot be known until the warm sun has got in its work. So long as the plant remains frozen it is impossible to be certain of results. St. Louis, Chicago and

New York were all a shade lower yesterday The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spet wheat in this market from

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 3 Red.
Feb.	15	78	77%	7214
66	17	7756	7734	72
66	18		77%	
66	19	7734	7714	7314
68	20	78%	78	7314
66	21	78	7714	72
6.6	22			
84	24	77%	7734	72
64	25	78	7736	7214
46	26	78%	77%	
14	27	7736	7814	
59	28	79	78%	731/4
Mar.	1	7914	79%	
66	8	79	79%	74
66	4	8014	80	
66	5	8016	80	75
44	6	801/4	7914	
256	7	791	79 重黑	2 474

and rejected at 60@61c per bu.

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each

	March	April	May	Aug
Saturday	781		81%	77%
Monday	****	****	8214	781
Tuesday			82%	78
Wednesday			81%	78
Thursday	****	****	81%	77%
Friday	****	79%	81%	77%

the wheat crop next year cannot be an average one. A number of farmers in Clinton County will plow up a part of their wheat fields, owing to the poor show for a yield which would pay for harvesting.

The Mark Lane Express of Tuesday last

"The severe weather has bettered the ton of the market. English wheats are held. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 75,967 qrs. at 293 10d, against 54,504 gre. at 293 9d during the correspond heavy shipments from America. Foreign wheats are firm, except California, which has declined 3d owing to the enormous quantity that has arrived. Beans and peas are down 6d. Corn and barley are against sellers. At to-day's market prices were hardened by the continuance of frost. English wheats advanced 6d. Flour was firm. Corn stiffened. Oats were 6d higher. Beans and barley were a turn dearer."

The Chicago Tribune says there is a growing belief that the winter wheat crop of last year was officially overestimated by date do not bear out the official estimate, and there appears to be little left behind in first hands. This is endorsed by Daily Business, of Chicago, as its own opinion.

the extent that they did last season,"

1c, wits sent out by the Farmers' Review. 1 %c, and closed quiet. Speculative dealing Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

we knew to be untrue so far as Michigan, Northern Indiana and Ohio were concerned. This week it changes its tune, and remarks :

"The reports of our correspondents indicate that the recent blizzard damaged winter wheat in many counties in Central Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Michigan from ten to thirty per cent. Wisconsin and a portion of the counties in Northern Illinois are protected at present by a blanket of snow. Very few reports of damages by winter killing have been received from Ohio and none from Kentucky. In the Ohio Valley, however, embracing portions of Ohio, Indiana and Southern Illinois, excessive rain has swelled the streams and flooded the bottom lands, greatly damaging wheat fields on low ground. With the exception of a few counties in Kansas and Central IIlinois there are no complaints of damage from Hessian fly. The best all around re port comes from Kentucky, all of our corres pondents in that State quoting the condition of wheat as 'good to very good,' and no damage from any cause. The most discouraging report comes from Michigan The most dis-Owing to fall drought many fields began the winter in poor condition. While a few the winter in poor condition. unties are covered with snow, many are bare, and wheat has suffered greatly from the alternate freezing and thawing experienced during the past month."

The Review has been sending out " booming" reports all winter, which have been telegraphed by the Associated Press, and thus helped to depress and weaken values. There has not been a time since wheat was sown in this State that the crop has looked at figures 2@4c below the prices of creamery. well, and yet the Review insisted, week Quotations were as follows: Choice westafter week, that the crop was all right. It ern creamery, 24@26c per lb; Elgin district would be interesting to know just how much or fancy, 26@26%c; fair to good, 21@22c; the Review's reports have cost farmers who good to fine dairies, 20@24c; rolls, 11@12c; have sold their wheat. It is hedging now, packing stock, 5@8c. At New York the and will soon be telling all about the damage supply of the higher grades of fresh creamery to the crop, as furnished to it by "reliable continue free, and with holders urging sales correspondents."

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "In sight" at the dates named, in for E gin, and 26c is certainly the extreme the United States, Canada, and on passage on other finest Western. Good to choice to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu- new State dairy is in fair request at 18@22c,

rope.	Bushels.	gl
Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe	90 020 000	
Total bushels Feb. 8, 1890	50,353.303	d
Total previous week	51,075 758 51,885,193	fi
Total Feb. 9, 1889	\$5,403,466	g

home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending February 22 were 705,000 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Feb. 8 the receipts are estimated to have been 217,128 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 3,227,496 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1888-9.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Feb. 22, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 180,000 bu., of which none were for the United Kingdom and 180. 000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 380,000 bu., of which 360,000 went to the United Kingdom, and 20,000 to the since May 1st, the beginning of the trade Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Feb. 22, aggregate 24,520,000 bu., of which 16,620,000 bu, went to the United Kingdom, and 7,900,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1888 the shipments were 33,200,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Feb. 12 was wards during the week, but so far our local unfair. Since ther, however, I understand estimated at 1,604,000 bu. One year ago market has not been affected. The quota- that some slight modifications have been

ed firm, with moderate offerings. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 7s. 0d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 7s. 314d.; California No. 1, 7s. 4d.

CORN AND OATS.

COBN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 51,671 bu. against 34,702 bu. the previous week, and 103,089 bu, for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 67,762 bu. against 28,816 bu. the previous week, and 27,998 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on March 1st amounted to 14,442,363 bu., against 13,736, 567 bu. the previous week, and 15,820,084 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 705,796 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 43,939 bu. against 11,508 last week, and 671,177 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn continues weak and declining under large receipts, and the depression at other points. At the west the people seem anxious to sell their crop at any price, judging by the way it is coming forward. Values are lower in all markets than a week ago. Quotations here are as follows: No. 2 spot, 301/2c; No. 3, 28%c; No. 4, 27%c; No. 2 yellow, 31c; No. 3 yellow, 29% c per bu. In futures, No. 2 for March sold yesterday at 30%c, April at 31c, and May had 31c bid but not accepted. The Chicago market yesterday de. year) compare as follows: clined %c from the prices of the previous day, and is lower on both spot and future than last week. No. 2 sold at 28 %c, No. 5 yellow at 28%c, and No. 3 at 26%c. In futures March sold at 28c per bu., April at 28%@29c, May at 29%c, and June at 29%c per bu. New York is also lower, as com-

pared with a week ago. At Liverpool corn was reported in large supply and lower, with No. 2 selling at 3s. Futures were lower, with March at 3s. 7d, April at 39. 71/d. and May at 33. 71/d. per cental, all lower than a week ago.

The receipts at this point for the week were 11,992 bu., against 29,207 bu. the previous week, and 178,147 bu. for the corres ponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 7,032 bu. against 5,253 bu. week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on March 1st was 5,080,339 bu., against 5, 186, 980 bu. the previous week, and I held in store here amount to 70,503 bu., tomers all around her—over the half-circle | against 141,011 bu. the previous week, and the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the pecially as recent visitors along the supply- light receipts and lower stocks. No. 2 sold very cheap. Immediate possession lines of railways, and to the depot quays white sold at 24%c per bu., light mixed at given Will also be sold in parcels of 40 have found supplies do not exist anything to 24c, and No. 2 mixed at 23%c. In futures acres and apwards to suit purchasers. Terms

Thd previous week it had said that the con- is light, and very little interest is mani- THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE dition of winter wheat was very fine. That fested in that market. Yesterday No. 2 mixed were quoted at 2114@211/c, No. 2 white at 23@231/c, No. 3 mixed at 20@ 20%c and No. 3 white at 221/@22%c per bu. In futures, No. 2 mixed for March sold at 20%c, May at 21%@21%c, June at 20%c, and July at same figures. In the New York market yesterday oats were strong at the closing prices, showing an advance on some grades. As compared with a week ago prices are higher on both spot and futures except for May. Quotations there are as follows: No. 2 white, 30@311/c; western mixed, 271/@301/c; western white, 29%@34c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 30%c. Fatures: March, 29c: April, 284c, and May at 27%c per bu.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER.

Dairy butter, if fresh and of fair quality, sells quick. Prices also are a little better on such butter, and considerably better on fine stock. Prices are 16@16%c for good fresh made dairy, and 17@18c for extra fine quality. Low grade stock is unsalable. Creamery is firm and active at 20@25c pe lb. The Chicago market is quiet. There is a fair demand for sweet makes at nearly steady prices. Fine dairies were in favor at every opportunity the tone continues easy, with 27@27%c all that can be quoted and fancy up to 24c and occasionally a shade higher, but low grades very dull and irregular. Old State dairy is held firmly for fancy grades, but under grades plenty and dull. Fine imitation creamery firm, and fancy fresh factory steady, but all other grades of Western continue slow and irreg The estimated receipts of foreign and ular. Quotations in that market yesterday

were as follows:		
MASTERN STOCK.		
Creamery, prime	23	Z24
Creamery, good	20	222
Creamery, fair	123	6214
Creamery, State tubs, fancy		@ 24
State dairy, tubs, good	20	@ 22
State dairy, tubs, fair	15	@18
State dairy, Welsh, choice	20	222
State dairy, Weish, prime	15	
State dairy, tubs, poor	10	@12
WESTERN STOCK.		
Western Creamery, fancy	27	@2714
Elgin creamery, fancy		@26
Western imitation creamery, choice.	19	@21
Western do, good to prime	10	@15
Western dairy, fine	16	@18
Western dairy, good	10	012
Western dairy, ordinary	8	@ 9
Western factory, tubs, fresh, fancy.	16	@18
Western factory, fresh, prime	12	@15
Western factory good	9	@11
Western dairy and factory, ordinary	6	@ 7
Rolls, fresh	6	@15

The exports of butter from New York

Expo
351 424
17,464
8,406

Values at other points have worked uptions which have been steady for two months creams, both State and New York. The change in the weather and higher prices ever. At Chicago the latest reports say that interior dealers are constantly drawing needed supplies from that market, and with a continued fair export inquiry stocks show a gradual decrease, firmness ruling in all branches. Quotations there were as follows: Full cream autum made cheddars, 9% @10c per lb; do twins, 9% @15c; Young Americas, 10% @11c; 1-lb skims, 7@8%c; low grades, 3@7c Swiss No. 1, 9%@10%c; brick, full creams, 8%@9%c. At New York the market advanced early in the week, and has maintaintained the advance since. Yesterday the market was quoted strong and fairly active. As cables report a steady advance at Liverpool, aggregating 2s. for the week, it is hoped importers will again be in a position to enter the market. Quotations at the close

	yesterday were as follows:
	State factory, home trade selections,
ł	State factory, full cream fancy, col'd @10%
١	State factor, full cream, fancy, white (211
1	State factory, full cream, choice 10% 2010%
1	State factory, good 10% @10%
ı	State factory, fair 10 @ 10%
ı	State factory, full cream, common 9%@ 9%
ı	State factory, light skims, prime, small 9 @ 9%
ı	State factory, skims, prime, large 8%@ 8%
ı	State factory, skims good 7% @ 8
ı	State factory, skims, medium 7 @ 7%
ı	State factory, full skims 3 @ 6
ı	Ohio flat, August make 94@10
ı	Ohio flat 7 @ 9
ł	Pennsylvania skims 1 @ 1%
I	The exports of cheese from New York
ı	since May 1 (the beginning of the trade

For week ending March 3. Same week 1889

The Liverpool market yesterday was quot-

ed firm, with good demand; and quotations were 533. 0d. per cwt. for finest colored and white American, an advance of 2s. over the figures quoted a week ago.

WE must repeat the advice given in las week's FARMER regarding the contracts sen out by the Inter-State Publishing House, of Chicsgo. A copy of their agreement with agents was shown us the past week. It is a good arrangement for the Company, protects them perfectly and leaves the agent without recourse in case of trouble. They seem to be sending a good many of these contracts into the State, judging by the let ters received asking for information about

7,918,963 bu. at the corresponding date in township, Ottawa County. One of the best 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease | farm houses in the county; ample barns and of 106,641 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks | sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunica, on 57,460 bu. the corresponding week in 1889. best stock farms in the State; also well Oats were somewhat better yesterday on adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be No. 2 mixed for May were quoted at 24%c easy. For full particulars call on or address Last week we called attention to the crop per bu. At Chicago yesterday oats declined George D. Turner, care of First National

WOOL-GROWERS AND MANU FACTURERS.

ELBA, March 8, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Since the publication of the letter of Mr. Cossitt, President of the New York Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, I have received several letters asking for an explanation of the situation, and I therefore ask you to publish the following statement of the case: We found upon arriving in Washington the wool-growers who wished to have the duties on wool increased and every possible avenue for fraudulent importation stopped. The woolen manufacturers wished to have the duty on manufactured woolens so adjusted that they might receive adequate protection for their product, and in order to make their protection more complete, and that they might the more successfully meet the competition of foreign manufacturers, many of them wanted free wool. The carpet manufacturers, who are now enjoying the benefit of a practically prohibitory duty, demanded free carpet wools. In Congress there is a powerful minority who believe in and desire free wool. Also a less number who

would do away with all protective duties. The woolen and carpet manufacturers were associated together under the name of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and while not agreeing in all things, were a unit upon opposing any legislation which did not provide for substantial justice to both carpet and cloth manufacturers. After unlimited discussion and many meetings, the manufacturers conceded all the wool-growers asked, so far as duty on wools of the present first and second classes (all clothing wools) are concerned, provided the same measure of protection was conceded to the manufacturers. There was also a substantial agreement as to the measures to to be taken to prevent frauds. As to wools of the third class (carpet wools), it was much more difficult to come to any agreement, and at times it looked as though no agreement was possible. The woolgrowers demanded a higher duty on all grades of carpet wools, and very stringent provisions to prevent the importation of wools of the first and second classes under the third class schedule. The manufac-

turers claimed that low grades of carpet wools did not compete with any American grown wools, and that a duty on them was an unnecessary tax upon their business, and indirectly upon the consumers of carpets. After a while the carpet manufacturers offered to make the dividing line fifteen cents instead of twelve cents, as now provided by law, the duty below the dividing line to remain at two and one half cents, that valued above fifteen cents to be raised from four cents to eight cents per pound. This proposition was finally met by the offer from the wool-growers to consent to this if the fifteen cents included the port charges, which are not included under the present law. There were also conditions of various kinds intended to prevent fraud. This agreement was signed by the majority of the wool-growers present, including the Texas and Montana representatives, who are the most directly interested in the do on carpet wools. The carpet men went home without signing the agreement, claiming that some of the definitions of washed and scoured wool were made, and the leading carpet men have the wool-growers will get all they desire in the way of protection by any legislation to be enacted during the present session of Congress; but if the agreement now entered into by the representatives of the wool interest is enacted into a law the woolgrowers will receive additional direct protection, and the benefit of the prevention of most of the known frauds; and in no case will they be at any disadvantage to which they are not subject under the present law. The raising the dividing line from twelve to fifteen cents will be fully overcome by including the port charges as part of the cost, and additional safeguards are thrown around the collection of the duty. As burglars are only a step behind the safe-makers, so other means may be found to defraud the government in the collection of the duty on wool; but, as I stated in a former letter, I think if the agreement referred to becomes a law our wool-growers will be more fully protected than under any law yet enacted for the purpose. In saying this I do not say that prices of wool will be as high as

markets of the world will, to a certain extent, determine that. The question which the representatives of the wool-growing interests had to meet could not be determined entirely on what we wanted, but must be determined on whether it was all we could get, and whether it was better than the present law. In this case no bill can pass which is unsatisfactory or unjust to the wool manufacturing interests, and it would not be worth the labor it would cost even if possible, as it would be attacked at every session of Congress, until the injustice was removed, or the whole interest turned over to the tender mercies of JOHN T. RICH.

THE TARIFF ON SUGAR.

GRAND BLANC, Feb. 21, 1890 While looking at one of our State paper

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. recently I saw that American sugar was selling in Scotland for three and one-half (3%) cents per lb., while we are paying eight (8) for the same here. Now I should like to inquire what is the cause of this; is it our home

That could not possibly be true, for the tariff on sugar at such a price (3%c) would not interfere with its importation and sale at a large profit. It could be sold in New York at about 5c per lb. But the fact is England does not get sugar from America. She gets it at present largely from Germany and France, the balance from her own colonies. The sugar used is made from beets, and the continental refiners have shut up every refinery in England by cheaper production. Sugar is higher the world over this year than for a long time, the advance abroad being equal to the advance in the United States, but of course the price is higher here by the amount of the tariff. There is a decline in values within the past month, and if the crop of the coming season is a good one prices will again be down to

NOTES FROM THE AGRICUL-TURAL COLLEGE

As the manure has been accumulating from time to time on the College farm it has been drawn to and well spread on last year's meadow ready to plow under for corn in the spring. This is now practiced by most thorough progressive farmers.

THE new Freshman class at the Agricultural College enters the course in September. This class, and to some extent the sophomore class, will be increased by forty or more new students this spring.

the Agricultural College by making repairs in several of the halls, notably Wells, Williams and College Halls. In addition to this, if students prefer to fur ish the paper, the Board of Agriculture pay for putting i

and a considerable amount of worry.

inquiries, he decided, as many others have, with Dr. Beal.

STATE VERSUS CITIZEN.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The subject which I have proposed is one that I think may well receive some investition by the taxpayer, and though I do not claim to be versed in political economy, yet it seems to me that, in some respects, our "State" has overstepped its proper bounds, and exceeded its proper rights in the imposing of some of our State taxation.

I understand that the duty of the State requires that it place within the reach of all the opportunity to obtain sufficient education to enable them to become good and useful citizens; farther than this the State cannot go. If it were true that the higher the education the better the citizen, then the taxing of the people to support our University and higher institutions of learning might be justified; but such is not the fact, as shown by the methods which obtain in many of our State legislatures and in our national Congress, the members of which are supposed to be the holders of a liberal education. Again, the scale on which our public institutions are equipped and adorned is not justified, when we compare them with the homes of many of the taxpayers; and it may be well to call the attention of our law-makers to the fact that "Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," and if the taxes are levied in excess of what the people approve-as the expressions of the public mind at the present time would seem to indicate that they are—our law-makers have exceeded their proper

rights, and are on forbidden ground. Again, the distribution of pensions to the ex-soldiers is on a scale never before known -the estimate for the present year being \$140,000,000. Were this required to alleviate want and to make comfortable in their old age those who bravely and with self-sacriice, at risk of life, went to their country's aid in time of peril, no good citizen would object; but when this large sum is taken ever before, because the price of wool in the from the treasury and used as a bid for the 'soldier vote," objection to such a procedure is proper. Has not the government, by some of its pension laws, laid temptation in the way of some of its citizens?

The rapid increase of wealth, with cen tralizing tendencies, and its coming under the control of trusts and combines, give just cause for grave fears.

The right of the State to legalize a wrong cannot exist, and its accountability for the sins, sorrows and sufferings-the offspring of that yenomous monster, intemperance will be terrible; and this assumption of authority by the State transcends all others. I offer these thoughts, hoping thereby to aid somewhat in answering the question, so often and so earnestly asked, "Why are often and so earnestly asked, taxes so high?" CLINTON.

BURLINGTON ROUTE

The best line from Chicago, St. Louis of Peoria, to Kansas City, St. Joseph and

Stock Notes.

complain of the taxes they have to pay.

THE mild winter has been improved at

THE State Board of Agriculture consists of six members, appointed by the Governor. They are almost the only board in the State serving without pay, yet they meet on the first Monday evening of each month, and not unfrequently some or all of them meet oftener. This occupies, at the lowest figure, a month or more of their time during the year, and when there are rows to settle with the faculty or students, it takes more time

Ar the time of the New Orleans Exposition, two men were sent by the Japan government, with their collections, to make observations and report. One of them. Kize Tamari, was a graduate of the Agricultural College at Tokio, and after the exposition wished to take a post graduate course at the best agricultural college in America. After visiting many, and making extensive to spend a year in our Agricultural College, to fit him for the professorship in his alma mater. He spent from four to seven hours a day during the year in the botanical laboratory, much of the time studying the diseases of plants. At the end of the year he was given a degree. He visited Europe and afterwards returned to Tokio, where he has for the past year been filling the chair of agriculture to which he was elected. Two other graduates of the same college in Japan have been induced to come to Michigan by Prof. Tamari. One is making a specialty of economic entomology with Prof. Cook, the other of the fungi injurious to vegetation

Atchison. Vestibule trains, dining, sleeping and reclining chair cars, and direct con nection for all points southwest. Tickets via the Burlington Route can be obtained of any ticket agent of its own or connecting

MR. HARVEY SKINNER, of Maple Rapids, Ciinton Co., reports the following sales of improved Chester White hogs from his herd since October 1st.

To Mr. Steadman, Greenbush, one boar. To D. Sturgis, Bengal, one boar. To J. H. Roberts, St. Johns, a boar and

To A. L Lake, St. Johns, two sows. To Wm. H. Lake, St. Johns, one sow. To Wm. Beebe, Greenbush, one boar. M. A. Dunning, Essex, two sows. To H. Skinner, Essex, ten head.

of them could be largely lessened by increas- recently called upon him to settle up on a ing the productive power of an acre of ground, For instance, a farmer who sows poor seed, raises scrub stock, or buys antiquated or imperfect implements, must certainly pay proportionately high taxes. Not to mention the improvements he might make by getting the best seed and live stock, he could buy a Deering Binder or Mower, and save money

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

There were five suicides chronicled in this State on Feb. 28th.

The Michigan Central railroad's coal bill in 1889 was \$1,124,000. There were 718 prisoners in the penitentiary

Little Traverse Bay is the barvest field of

Alternate freezing and thawing has seriously injured clover in Santac Co Ransom Everett, of Lansing township, one

of Ingham's pioneers, died this week. The Lansing public building bili, appropriing \$75,000, only needs the President's approval to become a law.

the anniversary of Longfellow's birthday by reading Shakespeare's "Hamlet!" Hillsdale's ex-county olerk, Yeagley, turns out to be \$5,020 short in his accounts, instead of \$1,200 or \$1,500, as at first published.

"Nelly Biy," the "globe trotter," is to lecture in Jackson soon. She g-ts \$500 a night for relating the story of her adventures.

Twenty machinists, nearly all employes of the Smith Purifier Works at Jackson, have gone to Beloit, Wisconsin, to work in the car shops. A successful farmers' institute was held at

Dimendale, Eaton County, this week. Dairying and stock-raising were the chief themes Official records show 2.527 new buildings

were erected in this city in 1889, and 600 enlarged or improved. The minimum cost was \$3,354,000. Amiel Gosch, recently sentenced to life im-prisonment at Jackson for murder, is insane,

and has been taken to the asylum for insane criminals at Ionia. The Ladies' Library Association of Kala-

mazoo, claims to be the oldest library association for women in America. It was formed in 1852, 38 years ago. The Washington alumni of the University of Michigan had a banquet at Willard's Hotel

on the 5th, 75 alumni being present, 12 of whom were members of Congress. The Van Buren County farmers' institute had an animated discussion on the peppermint industry, "mint" being a crop largely grown there and once very profitable.

The building and furniture were donated to the Sisters of Charity, who will manage the hospital, which is to be self-supporting. When the March term of the Recorder's court in this city opened on the 5th, a docket of three hundred cases was produced. One-half the cases are for violations of the liquor

Lansing's city hospital is opened to-day.

M. E. Foote, of Kalamazoo, clerk to the committee on Mississippi River improvements, whose chairman is J. C. Burrows, died at Washington, on the 5th, of typhoid fever.

1889, died on the 5th of nervous prostration. induced by her injuries, making the ninth death resulting from the accident. Ground has been broken at Saginaw for a

Tilden school fatality in this city, Dec. 19th,

new factory for the manufacture of files, and when it is running, it will employ 75 men and turn out 503 dozen files daily. There are but six large file factories in the United States. The brother of Dr. M. Fordick, the man who was mysteriously shot in his house in Almena township, Van Buren County, recently, has been honorably acquitted of the charge brought against him, there not being the least

Portland Observer: Last Thursday J. C. Probert sold to George Talmage 32 lambs of his own raising and feeding, which brought This kind of stock raising is what pays for the work done. A novel election was held at Lyons on Mor

day. Men, women, and children over 18 years of age, voted on a proposition to close the saloons of that village. The trustees will abide by the result of the vote, which was to Zero weather prevailed over the State of Michigan, generally, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The lowest temper-ature of the season of 1889-90 was recorded

It is said a great deal of injury has been done the peach buds in the fruit belt. ned in the Marquette prison under life sen-ence, attacked Keeper Polliser with a knife, and would have killed him had not the warde f the prison disarmed him by

hich tore away the four fingers of his right

A potato starch factory has been organized the Greenville by a stock company with a sapital of \$40,000. Work will be begun June with a force of 50 men, and about 4,000 bushels of potatoes will be used daily. Far-mers in the vicinity are preparing to raise

Masked men, calling themselves White

Caps, went to the house of John Pettis,

he river. He is now in a critical condition. Mr. Pettis's domestic affairs were not managed according to the ideas of his White Cap nethod of punishment. Among the recent additions to the botanica nuseum of the Agricultural College are some eeds of the Zhinkgo tree. This tree is a hard eciduous-leaved conifer, bearing white ed ble seeds as large as filberts. The seeds wer sent from Japan to one of the Japanese stu-dents at the College. The other specimen referred to is some yellow fint corn brough from Formosa, by Dr. J. B. Steere, of the

The Hudson Gazette says: Three years ago a line of telegraph was stretched from J. W. Benedict's residence in Tecumseh to J. B. Garlinghouse's home, several miles in the country. It was built more for fun than business, but the thing grew until it is now the Tecumseh & Macon Telegraph Company, with 16 miles of wire, 33 instruments and 60 It is, in fact, one of the liveliest local

elegraph companies in the State. St. Johns is one of the nicest towns [in Central Michigan. It has waterworks, gas and electric lights, a fine courthouse, several flourisbing manufactories; one of the best equipped hotels in the interior, "The Steel;" and the St. Johns Mercantile Co., which does wholesale and retail business and also run a wholesale and retail outsides and also untry a creamery. A fine agricultural country around the town contributes to its prosperity.

has kept the politicians of the Second City on the anxious seat for a month or more, has been finally settled. George H. Briggs gets the plum, and the rival aspirant is consoled ith the position of collector of customs at that city, which pays \$2,000 a year and has an easy chair attached. Later advices state Pierce will have the postoffice or nothing, and the compromise is off, as Belknap will continue to advocate the Pierce's cause.

The arrest of five Chinamen at Port Huron bout ten days ago for illegal entry into the Juited States, has disclosed the existence of "underground railway" from Canada to this country. From papers found in the laundry and upon the Chinamen it was learned that Yick Chung has contracted to pass 200 of his countrymen, for which he received \$20 per head. An opium joint outfit which had been smuggled over was also seized by the officers. It is probable the arrest will interrupt travel by this route for some time. The

sold a local firm a small quantity of clover seed at the rate of \$2.90 per bushel. The book-keeper of the firm reckoned the amoun error would be discovered. A deputy sheriff correct basis, and he paid \$90 and in upon it since November; making however a vigorous protest against paying the latter.

The Baptist College at Kalamszoo is "all tore up" over a grave misdemeanor commit-tore up" over a grave misdemeanor commit-ted by a party of students, and the possible consequences of their act. Two professors, Ferry and Trowbridge, were invited to tea in a student's apartments, and then bound, and carried to and left in a cornfield some distance away. The night was cold and the men might have frozen to death had not in the harvesting of his grain and grass crops. one of them managed after great effort free his hands and thus release himself and companion from their dangerous position. Investigation followed, and two of the hazing party were found to be the male contingent of the senior class. There is great excitement over the matter at the college and in Kalamazoo, and many conflicting reports as to the reasons for this and succeeding defiance of discipline are in circulation.

Patrolman Ed. Schumaker, of this city, was shot Tuesday night by two burgiars whom he nterrupted in their work of drilling a safe in Uffleman's store, and died in a few afterward. There is but a slight clue to the identity of the murderers, who are presumed to have escaped to Canada. Tools and a couple of overcoats belong to the burglars are in the hands of the police. Fifteen persons were arrested almost immediately on suspicion, some of whom were discharged af ter sustaining a searching examination. Schu maker is the fourth policeman in this city who has met death in the discharge of duty, and it is feared that in this case, as in those of the others, the guilty parties will clude The Lapeer Chautauqua Circle celebrated justice. The murdered man leaves a wife young child and a blind mother. In one afternoon two men who interested themselves in the unfortunate family, collected subscriptions amounting to \$1,040 for their bene-

General.

The President has approved the act providing for an Assistant Secretary of Wa

The remains of George H. Pendleton, late Minister to Germany, will be interred at Cin cinnati to day. An explosion of gas in a coal mine shaft at

Wilkesbarre, Pa., caused the death of eight miners, and set the mine on fire. The printers of the Chicago city

have failed, with liabilities of \$175,000 and assets of not above \$40,000. Wm. Bucknell, the Philadelphia philan-hropist who has given away, since 1851, over

\$1,000,000 for church and missionary work, is About four million acres ceded to the Chip-

pewas in Minnesota will pass under govern-ment control by virtue of agreements entered into with the Indians. Daniel Daly, one of the Chicago policemen

who was wounded at the famous Haymarket riot, has been sent to the insane asylum, the result of a blow on the head received at that time. A London syndicate has about completed negotiations for the purchase of the business of the four firms in the United States that control the manufacture of soda-water appar

Oklahoma settlers don't like the reports of scheme to colonize that territory and make a negro State of it a little bit, and promise t drive out every son of Senegambia in the territory if the attempt is made. A clever smuggling scheme has been dis covered at New York. A number of supposed packages of macaroni from the Mediterranean were found to contain fine shawls, and 140

atus.

boxes and ten bags, consigned to Chicago, were seized. J. E. English, ex-governor of Connecticut, died on the 3rd. He left a fortune of \$5,000,-000. In these days of millionaires, this would not be particularly remarkable but for the assertion he made that not one dollar of it

was made in speculation. Southern Senators claim that to forbid the adulteration of lard with cottonseed oil would cause an annual loss to the South of \$28,000, 000, and reduce the southern farmer to his condition before the war, when the cottonseed was thrown away or used only as a fertilizer.

Suits against a St. Louis tailor for \$12,000

for importing, under contract, from Germany, twelve journeymen tailors in viol

ation of the alien contract labor law, have been discontinued under orders of Assistant Secretary Tichenor, on payment of \$2,500 and Young Abraham Lincoln, son of Robert Lincoln, U. S. Minister to England and grand-His death had been long expected; and was the result of blood-poisoning result-

ng from a malignant carbuncle under the left arm. Edwin Cowles, editor of the Cleveland, O., Leader, died on the 4th, 65 years of age. He was prominent during the war as an early and ardent advocate of putting down the robellion by army and navy, before the coun-

try at large fully realized the menace of the The Dominion Parliament wants the gov-rnment of the United States to aid it in supressing the houses built for smuggling along he boundary between Canada and this cour ry. Whiskey is frequently stored in them, and at an alarm from either side changes lo-

cality with alacrity and dispatch. Two men working at trench blasting at Pittsburg attempted to thaw out frozen dyna-mite at a fire in a blacksmith's shop. The men ere buried, and the blacksmith has applied for the insurance on his shop. He would not have been in shape to apply only he was out when the men made their experiment. If the Senate decides to abolish the press

gallery in the Senate chamber and thus ex-clude newspaper men from the recognition heretofore accorded them, the latter will al-

ow Senatorial eloquence to waste itself or the desert air by completely ignoring the Williamston, recently, took him out, gave him a severe beating and then threw him into Senate in their reports. It is thought the Senators would soon tire of this. Wm. H. Pope, trusted employe and teller of the Louisville, Ky., City National Bank, is supposed to have joined the American colony n Canada, with between \$40,000 and \$50,000 of the bank's funds. Now it is said he had been living a dual life for some time, out-

> man while really fast and a gambler. United States officers seized three large dis-United states of the service of whiskey belonging to "moonstiners" in No Man's Land, a strip of unclaimed land north of New Mexico. The moonshiners had supposed them selves safe from interference by the officers. and, though conducting large establishin

> wardly seeming a respectable and honorable

On the evening of the 6th a train on the Lake Shore railroad broke in two near Bay View, N. Y., while running to make up time. The front part of the train was brought to a standstill, and the rear part, consisting of five heavy Pullman coaches, came on down the grade and crashed into the part been stopped, telescoping several cars. Ten persons were killed, and 25 injured, several of whom are not expected to recover. Two passenger trains had a narrow escape from being swept away by a snow avalanche on the South Park railroad, at what is known

as Wall Cut, near Wheeler, Col. The mass of

snow swept over the engines, completely burying them. The trains were stalled in the snow, and when the avalanche came the dres went out and the engines will have to be dug out. No lives were lost, though the mai Dr. Joseph Levering, of Lower Merion, Pa. was nurdered in February, 1886. His murderer was never discovered, and the tragedy remained a mystery until last Tuesday, when John G. Henderson, friend and business associate of the murdered man and prominent merchant of the place, on his death-bed confessed that he shot Levering, but gave no eason for the commission of the crip

A serious demonstration has been made in the South African republic against the exist-ing government. The Transval flag in front of the house of the President was torn down by a mob, singing "Rule Britannia."

confession created as much of a sensation as did the murder. Henderson died shortly af-

A fight between Major Wissman, at the head of the German force in Zanzibar, at the head of the German force in Zanzibar, and natives under Bwana Heri, at Miembale re-sulted in a victory for the former, and Bwana Heri loses the prestige which, his previous success had secured him. The Czar has received a threatening letter

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Young Contest stud. The first State Fair five y America of Atwood stock P. Clark, Edwin Berl of the most fash

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9 ne modifies his reactionary policy he will meet the fate of Peter III., Paul I. and Alex-ander II. As usual, the letter caused great activity in police circles, and many arrests have been made. le up on a and interest however a ne latter. zoo is "all zoo is "all cor commitcor commitprofessors, sed to tea in then bound, unfield some a cold and at effort to attend to the attended to professors, the hazing contingent excitement

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The great railroad bridge over the Firth of the prince of Wales on the 4tb. This dge was the first ever designed on the can-wer plan, though, as soon as it was discovthat success was assured, many smaller ntilever bridges were designed, and finished fore this work of greater magnitude was

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Owing to having sold a portion of my farm for siness purposes, I will close out my enting of Shorthorn cattle at very reasonable ices. Will sell singly, in lots, or the herd in a mp. The breeding of these cattle cannot be repassed. YOUNG BULLS.

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A fine black roadster stallion, sired by Resolute, standard, he by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; dam Kit by Don Juan. He is 11 years years old, coal black, 16½ hands, weight, 1,200 lbs., sound, kind and a sure foal getter. Good to work or drive in any place. His colts are good size, good color, with fine action. I have shown him twice at the Michigan State Fair and he work first premium both times in class for all work. My reason for disposing of him is his being closely related to nearly all my brood mares. I have some fine colts of his get would bell with him. CHAS. A. DAVIS,

Albion, Mich., Box 178. Guernsey Cow For Sale.

Meduca, American Guernsey Cattle Club No. 8640; sire, No. 370; name Orlof; dam. No. 433; name Pinafore. Dropped Jan. 19th, 1886. Due to calve March 15, 1890. She is dark orange, nearly solid color, a very even form; milks from calf to calf, perfect udder and teats; in good condition. The first to pay me \$75 shall own her. Also one Jersey cow, two years old, and her leifer calf, three months old; and one Jersey will nine months old, all from A. J. C. C. egistered sires and dams. The cow is a beauty, and all in good condition. Will sell lot for \$50

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If you want a fine Berkshire pig of either sex, or a fine sow breat to an extra good boar for a small amount of money, write to

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Registered Clyde Stallion, foaled June, 1890;
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feet and limbs and free from blemishes. He
is a sure and good foal getter. Has worked
single and double, and can do half the work on
100 acre farm out of season. A bargain to the
buyer. Address

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Holstein bulls and heifers; Berkshire boars
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Teusha Grondie 5001, will make the season of 1890 at Black Meadow for \$25, by the season, without return privileges. Teusha Grondie was sired by Spartacus 123; dam Juba by Belmont 64; g. d. Judith (dam of Hartford 2:222) by Mambrino Chief II. Spartacus by Almont 33; dam Queen Lizzie (dam of Ormond, 2:27%) by Mambrino Chief II. Waterloo Duke 35th is at head of Shorthorn herd. Sired by 7th Duke of Leicester 80189; dam Waterloo 50th by Duke of Brant 55478; g. d. Waterloo 43rd by 4th Duke of Clarence 25188, etc. Address

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I have three young bulls, two yearlings and a calf, of the Fennel Duchess family, sired by Peri Duke, among them the calf that stood first in his class at the Detroit international Exposition, which will be sold at reasonable prices if applied for soon. These bulls are not only fine individuals, but their breeding is excellent. Call and see them or write for particulars. A. A. WOOD,

A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., broeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families represented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd, Choice young bulls for sale.

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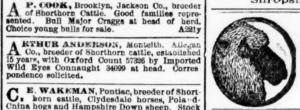
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Blue Blood 2d at head of flock; shear-ed 17% lbs. of wool; weight, 275 lbs. at two years old. Re-duced rates by express.

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Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale.

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TRUE BROTHERS, Armada, Macomb Co.
breeders of Poland-China swine. Breeding
stock all of choice families. All stock recorded
Write for prices. f25-iv

Write for prices. [25-17]

Wildow Herd Pure Poland-China Swine, headed by Tecumseh 2d 6155, and assisted by Zach 4495. A choice lot of pigs for sale. Will breed and sell a few young sows to our young boar Brigham, bred by C. M. Brigham, Hebron, Ill. Sire, Prince Tom 18845; dam Mignon 5th 25088 American Record. Stock recorded in Ohio Record. Special rates by express. Henry M. Morse, Union City, Mich. Berkshires & Suffolks

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American Merino Sheep and Poland-China Swine. VERNON, - . MICH. I began breeding Poland-Chan a swine in 1836.

My purchases have all been from the herd of L.

W. & O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except the boar Black Success, bred by K. J. Klever.

I have now for sale some extra pigs from Barnes Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success.

Pigs not akin.

L.W. &O. BARNES.

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Breeders of pure bred Poland-China swine and reg stered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in Q. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as glit-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior left of young boars and sows, dark in color and stine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

LARGE

English Berkshires.

My boars won the highest prizes at the largest fairs in Canada, and at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Ohio, in 1887; also first prize and diploma at the Michigan State Fair. In 1888 they won the first prize in class and the diploma for best of any age. At the Wisconsin State Fair they won every first and sweepstakes they were entered for (two firsts and two sweepstakes.) In 1889 at the Michigan State Fair my hogs won every first prize they were showed for and there were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearing boar; first and second on boar under one year; first and third on two year old sows; first, second and third on yearling sows; first and second on sows under one year; and the diploma for the best boar any age. I don't show my hogs at the smal fairs, but they have won the highest honors at the largest fairs in the world and they have always had strong competition.

Mention Michigan Farmer when writing.

B. N. COOLEY, COLDWATER, MICH.

SPRING VALLEY HERD



POLAND-CHINAS

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I have also two young Shortborn bulls for sale, fit for service, one sired by Fennel Duke of Sideview 2d, at the head of the Agricultural College herd, and the other by my oull Duke Royal.

Hickory Grove Herd of Poland-Chinas.

YOUNG STOCK for SALE OF BOTH SEXES. Pairs not akin can be furnished. Also some choice young sows for sale, bred to farrow in April. Stock all from the most popular families, and prices very reasonable. Address

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American Merinos—Sheep of approved breed-ing. Individual merit a specialty. Personal in-spection invited. Correspondence solicited. All stock recorded and guaranteed as repre-sented.



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The Brookside Stock Farm is where you will find as good Poland-Chins swine, Shropshire sheep and Bronze turkeys as can be found anywhere. Pedigrees furnished with all sales. Prices low. Write your wants or come and see us.

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FOR SALE, SHORTHORN BULLS. Sired by Lord Kirklevington of Eric 44182, 15 to 18 months old. These are fine individuals and will be sold cheap JOHN P. SANBORN, Pont Hunon, Mich.

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Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milk-ing strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For pastigulars address B. J. BIDWELL,

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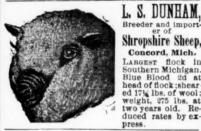
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T. A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South
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W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co.

T. breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale.

Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited.

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Polled Aberdeen-Angus.

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A. WARREN, Ovid breeder of improved
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mur-agedy eday, siness inent

Boetry.

BY-AND-BY.

Under the snow are the roses of June, Cold in our bosoms the hopes of our you'h; Gone are the wild-birds that warbled in tune. Mute are the lips that have pledged us their

Wind of the winter night, lonely as-4, Wait we the dawn of the bright by-and-by. Roses shall bloom again, Sweet love will come again

It will be summer time, by and by, Patience and toil are the meed of to day-Toil without recompense, patience in vain; Darkness and terror lie thick on our way, Our footsteps keep time with the angel of pair Wind of the winter night far in the sky, Watch for the day star of dear by-and by.

Parched lips shall quaff again, Sad souls shall laugh again; Earth will be happier, by-and-by.

Cruel and cold is the judgment of man, Cruel as winter, and cold as the snow But by and by will the deed and the plan Be judged by the motive that lieth below Wail of the winter wind echo our cry, Pray for the dawn of the sweet by-and-by.

When hope shall spring again; When joy shall sing again: Truth will be verified, by-and-by.

Weary and heartsick we totter along, Feeble the back, though the burden is large Broken the purpose, and hushed is the soug. Why should we linger on life's little marge! Wind of the winter night, hush! and reply Is there, oh is there a glad by-and-by?

Will dark grow bright again, Burdens grow light agein, And faith be justified, by-and-by?

Dreary and dark is the midnight of war. Distant and dreary the triumph of right; Homes that are desolate, hearts that are sore. Soon shall the morning star gladden our sigh Wail of the winter wind, so like a sigh Herald the dawn of the blest by and by.

Freedom shall reign again, Peace banish pain again; Right will be glorified, by-and-by.

AN ARAB SAYING.

Remember, three things come not back : The arrow sent upon its track-It will not swerve, it will not stay Its speed: it flies to wound or slay

The spoken word so soon forgot By thee; but it has perished not; In other hearts 'tis living still, And doing work for good or ill

And the lost opportunity, That cometh back no more to thee,

In vain thou weepest, in vain dost yearn, -The Century



PUMPER JIM.

There were mobs of angry men in the Tuna valley. They had collected at various points with the intention of marching to the head office of the Combined P.pe Lines company in a body that represented the oil producers of the entire Harford region and demanding that their oil tanks be relieved. Failing to obtain this concession, the producers meant to take possession of the lines and run them for their self protection or de-

It was a beautiful May day, soft and warm, and Jim Croffut felt indolent as he sat outside of the pump station listening to the monotonous strokes of the big engine sending the petroleum with a musical clink pipe so lazily that it had gone out, but he still held the stem between his teeth.

A cheerful laugh aroused him from his reverie, and he swung forward, dropping

"Well, I declare, Jim, you are the sleepiest man on the Tuna. You never can keep your pipe going.'

"How d'ye do, Mrs. Stearns? Will you

"No, thank you; I'm on my way to "Will you 'blige by bringin' me a plug o

smokin' tobaccy? I'm about out of that con-"Certainly, Jim; but I do think you about

the most easily consoled man I ever saw. "Good mornin'."

He watched her tripping lightly over the ground for a few moments, and then, resuming his seat, muttered: "Perhaps not so easily consoled as you think, Widow Stearns, when none but you can do it; and yit I can't tell you, for it would seem like fergittin' Bill Stearns, and me and him was pards too

Knowing that he would soon have a new supply of tobacco he knocked the ashes out of his pipe and filled the bowl, packing it well with the crumbs, which he picked from his coat pocket with thumb and forefinger. The coat was still lying over his knees, but he seemingly forgot to fumble in it for a match, while he rested his elbow on it. Again his preoccupation was broken by a voice, likewise familiar to him. This time the shed was between him and the speaker, who exclaimed, "Wnoa, boys! don't kick, or we'll all be in kingdom come in two shakes of a cat's tail."

Jim jumped to his feet and ran around the shed. Before him lay a torpedo man, thrown from his box by the breaking of an axle and holding to the lines that guided his team The herses instinctively stood still, and Jim hastened to unhitch them lest they should become restless and kick the wagon, which the terpedo mun grimly told him was loaded. When the horses were tied to a tree at a short distance from the wreck, Jim went to the torpedo man and helped him to his

"I got a bad twist, Pumper Jim; but I'm thankful that was all."

"Well, you are under obligashuns to be glad, for you come mighty near bein' a passenger on the sky high route. How did you

"Makin' a short cut. I was goin' gentle enough but the wheel got twisted someho on the big pipe, and the axle snapped. dropped on the pipe and hurt somethin'.

"You torpedo men are all durn fools anyhow, Jake Burdin, and it's a wonder there ain't more of you knocked into the tree

he could be made on the rude lounge .. im constructed with a plank and two chairs.

word," said Jim, and he went out to the a look at this." He rose to his feet and held all for that old pump that could be replaced main road, where he met a detachment of producers on their way to Harford.

"Say," he called, "there's a man hurt down to the pump station-Jake Burdin. Will one of you men be kind enough to tell Rogers ?" Very much like a string of oaths con-

demning all sorts of monopolies was the sentence hurled back at him by the man nearest "Monopolies ain't got nothing to do with

a man being human, have they? You tell Rogers to send a doctor out here, and then vou can call yourself a man."

Jim guessed the errand of the men, for he was to break that day, but he made no allu sion to the discontent which had at last developed into violence.

"We're comin' back to see you, mebbe and we'll fetch a doctor with us."

"You'll find me at home when you come but if there's a man in that crowd he'll go straight to Rogers' office when he gets to Harford, and let 'em know there that one of their men's laid up here with a bad hurt."

"That being the case, we'll all call or Rogers right off, for we're all men and demand a man's rights."

"Much obliged," Jim called and then has tened to Jake. "Take it as easy as you can, Burdin :

Rogers will send for you soon." He was right, for in a short time one of Rogers' teams dashed up to the pump station and the driver leaped to the ground. Jake was lifted into the buggy and the driver took up the lines to go when Jim asked what was going on in Harford.

"Nothin' but the producers. They're going on big, and there's likely to be somethin' smashed 'fore night."

"Likely," Jim commented, and then nodded good-bye to Jake.

An extra man who had come with the buggy mounted one of the horses Jake had driven, and, leading the other, was soon out of sight. The broken wagon, with its load of explosives, lay on its side.

Jim contemplated it a few minutes and then remarked : "If there's to be any smashin' goin' on, that stuff in there might be useful. I'll just confiscate it, as they used to say in the army."

He lifted the lid off the box and looked at the cans. They were all small, each containing a quart of nitro-glycerine.

"Good," he muttered, "They'll make good bombs. I could throw one of them one nundred feet, I reckon, on a pinch."

He took them carefully out of the box and carried them into the shed, as he called the little house that covered the pumping engines. When done with that he looked around for his pipe and finally found it, half full of tobacco. Lighting it, he sat down to resume the meditation that had been twice interrupted that day. Finding that his thoughts were inclined to wander he rose and gave the fire a shaking up. When he threw the poker down he said to himself, as if to another person :

we will make it right with you." "If they get to howlin' around here I guess I'll have to let the fires out, but there's no use in borrowin' trouble."

The sun was on the slant to the west, when he heard again the Widow Stearns' voice, but this time it was full of alarm.

"They're comin', Jim-the producers They're just at my heels, but they stopped down there in the hollow to smash the pipe. I saw them breaking it with crowbars."

She was very much excited, and exhausted and breathless from running.

bit while I stop the pump. There ain't no use squirtin' the grease on the ground." He looked at her flushed cheeks and knew that had it not been for the unusual bodily exertion she had undergone they would have been pale, for he saw her fright in her eyes and felt it in her tone.

"But you must run, Jim. They're comis to smash the pump, and if they find you here they might hurt you."

"Did you bring the tobaccy, Mrs. Stearns?"

" Certainly 1 did, but you must hurry out of here."
"No; I must stay here, but you must run soon as you give me the tobacey.

"Oh. Jim. run, for they will kill you!"

She got up and put her hands on his shoulders pleadingly. "No they won't. I'll just keep them away

till they cool off, and then I'll come home to supper, for they'll go away." "If you don't go, I won't, for if they see a

woman here they won't de any damage for fear of hurtin' her." "You musn't stay for that reason. They

would say Jim Croffut had got a woman to protect him. You give me the tobaccy and

"But Jim"-

"I'll take care of myself, and you mus go now, but don't forget the tobaccy." "Here it is. Good-by, for I'd rather go than have them think you a coward; but it isn't easy, Jim."

He had snatched the tobacco with a quick 'Thank you," and was climbing to the root of the station on a ladder. In one hand he carried a can of glycerine. When he reached the platform that he had built there as a sort of observatory she was out on the road. He waved his hand to her and ran down the ladder. In a few minutes he had feur can on the platform and then sat down to light

"My! that woman hangin' on to my arm lustered me 'most. I'd rather face the whole mob of producers than have her so beseech

n', for I don't get so shook up.' He had not long to wait until he saw the producers coming. When he saw how many there were of them he ran down the ladder and locked the doors of the station; then he went back to the platform. At the head of the crowd of angry men he recognized the man whom he had requested to inform Rogers of the torpedo man's accident

"Hello, Ben Harbaugh, what's up?" "You, and we want you to come dow

and open the doors. We want to exami the pump. It isn't workin'.' "Oh, the pump's all right! I got lazy and

shut her down. Too hot to-day for evalu

"Well, you can suit your pleasure about lettin' us in ; we'll get in ourselves. Come on, boys.'

Harbaugh held a light crowbar as a sort of signal to the others to follow him and turned in from the road.

"Just wait a second, Harbaugh, and take

up a can. "That's a bomb. It's glycer'n, in three weeks." and if you fellers git too close to them doors I'll drop it on your heads."

Harbaugh came to a halt, and the others crowded around him, peering at Jim, whose tall, strong figure was in position for immediate action. They were angry and very determined, those men, and would have laughed at a gun leveled at them, but the mention of glycerine made them pause. It has no aim, but scatters death in radii from the point of its explosion.

Harbaugh plucked up courage and called "You can't fool us with an empty can, Jim, and we give you just one more chance had heard the mutterings of the storm that | to git down and out of the way, for we are going to smash that pump."

For reply Jim swung the can around his nead and let it go at a tangent. It struck the ground 200 feet from the men and exploded, hurling stones and dirt in every di-

The producers fell back, for they had see the other cans and knew well the folly of risking their lives in the attempt to dislodge a man who was determined to use such am munition in defense of the property he was guarding. A consultation was held, and it was decided to parley with the pumper. Harbaugh was selected as spokesman, and he approached, with two or three others, to within easy talking distance of the sta-

"Sav. Croffut, we want to talk to you." Harbaugh said.

"Go ahead : "I can hear you from there, Jim replied.

"Why don't you get down and out and give us a chance to get square with the Lines? They've never done anything particular for you, and they have done us a mighty sight of the air. harm."

" How ?" "By letting our tanks overflow and the oil from our wells run to waste. We can always get our oil run if we will sell it to them at a lower price than the regular market.

"So I've heard," Jim commented; "but how's smashin' the pump goin' to help

"It will bring the Lines to terms, and when they get a new pump up, they will be afraid to let our oil run to waste." "What'll become of your oil when the

"We can afford the loss if we get satis faction afterward in having our oil taker care of." "Well, I ain't got nothin' to do with that

pump's layin' idle?"

I'm here to pump, and to take care of the Lines' property.' "You're pumpin' water, that's what

you're doin'," one of the other producers blurted. "What come out on the ground when you broke the line down in the holler-grease or

water ?" The producers looked at each other in amazement, as if to ask how he knew of the broken line, and then Harbaugh remarked : "It was the Widow Stearns. Come, Jim," he said, in a louder voice, "surrender and

"lt's right with me now," Jim answered; 'I'm here to protect this pump and I'm goin' to do it."

"Well, you can't say that we haven't given you ample notice, and if you get hurt it'll be your own fault." "Yes, I guess it will," Jim observed, with

provoking calmness. The producers retired to the main body and another consultation was held. Propo-

sitions were made to surround the pump

heads promptly decided against such meas-"I've got an idea," said Harbaugh

Let us lay quiet until supper time and then the Widow Stearns will come with now I'm trusting mostly to words." something for Jim to eat. When she goes up to the station we'll just follow her. Jim wen't dare to fire a glycerine can then for fear of killing her."

"Good!" exclaimed a number of the pro ducers, and all gave assent to the plan.

A short time after sunset Mrs. Stearns came up the road and turned to go to the station. Harbaugh and two others immediately joined her, and behind them followed other producers armed with crowbars and hammers. Of the presence of the main body of men, who had been concealed in the woods, she was ignorant, and with regard to the others she took no thought antil Jim called to her:

"I don't want any supper to-night, Mrs Stearns, and you tell the other pumper I'll

stay on for the night turn." "All right, Mr. Croffut; I'll tell him, Mrs. Stearns answered, and turned to go heme. Then she discovered the number of men who had been behind her. Her way was blocked, and she had to step back to avoid being trod upon. The men in the rear were advancing and pushing those in front, who forced Mrs. Stearns nearer to the station, she wondering what it meant.

Jim made it plain to her when, in cold, deliberate tones, he said: "Ben Harbaugh and you other men, you needn't think that you can find protection behind a woman, for as sure as I live, if you come ten steps further, I'll throw a can at you."

"Why, Jim, yea wouldn't kill a woman,"

Harbaugh exclaimed "Not intentionally, but I'm here to tak care of this pump, as I told you, and don't you men come ten steps closer, that's all.'

Mrs. Stearns had faced about, and was looking at Jim. She realized her danger if he meant what he said, and when her eyes rested on his resolute face her cheeks blanched and a shiver passed over her. The men behind seemed to disbelieve Jim, for they were steadily advancing, while Jim was counting their steps: "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven"-then he stooped and lifted

can-"eight, nine". "Stop, or he will kill us!" shricked the widow, seeing Jim swing the can, and her words called a halt. Jim lowered the can and awaited the next movement of the pro-

"He's crazy," said Harbaugh, "and he will throw those cans at us sure. fall back and wait till after dark."

In a minute the widow was left standing alone, her knees shaking and her breath coming in short convulsive gasps. Tears filled her eyes, and through the mist before her she gave Jim a reproachful look; then she turned and walked slowly away.

relapsed into meditative quiescence. It was "He would have thrown that bomb whethclear to him that people had come to the

She began to sob, not caring that many men were looking at her. Suddenly the growing darkness against the western hillside reflected to her eyes a yellowish tint. She looked back. The big gas jet at the station was ablaze. Jim had taken advantage of the momentary discomfiture of the producers to light it, and the wide circle of its light made the ground within a hundred yards of him almost as plain to his vision as t was in the daylight. And in spite of her grief she was glad he had the protection that the gas jet gave him.

As the darkness settled, the silence in the valley was broken only by the crickets, and from toward Harford came the faint sound of the whistle of a locomotive. Jim moved restlessly on the small platform, wishing the officers of the Lines would send a rescuing party. Again the whistle sounded, nearer this time, and Jim hoped that the approaching train bore to him relief from the trying position. While he looked down the valley and listened for the rumble of the cars, a flash illumined the darkness of the woods and he fell prone upon the platform. He was shot through the side. There was a shout from the mob as they charged on the pump station.

Jim heard the cry of onslaught and staggered to his feet. By great effort he was able to appear strong in spite of the stream of warm blood on his leg.

"Stop, you devils, or I'll kill every one of you!" and he threw a can of glycerine right in the path of the producers. It burst, and the explosion covered them with dust and pelted them with pebbles. "Stop!" he yelled again as he swung another can into

The producers huddled together and then fell back to wait until Jim was exhausted by the flow of blood from his wound. The swoon came sooner than they expected. As he sank on the platform the short, sharp whistle that to the railroader means " Down brakes !" sounged in his ears. Immediately the producers charged on the station; but Harbaugh called a halt before they reached it, for he saw the sheriff and his armed deputies, (many of whom were clerks and employes of the lines) advancing from the train, just come to a standstill. Seeing the number of the sheriff's posse, the producers

fied and scattered under cover of the woods. There was a surgeon with the sheriff's force, who dressed Jim's wounds, and then, on a stretcher, the pumper was carried off to his room at Mrs. Stearns' house. His recovery was very slow, and the widow was unfailing in her attention to him. She was kind and gentle, but there was a change in her manner that distressed Jim. He could not account for it, and spent many an hour in silent meditation upon it. One day a light broke in upon him, and he framed a question for the widow. 'pose? 'Twonldn't seem like home ter ye

"Did you think I would 'a throwed that can at you that day when the producers was pushin' yer to'rd the station?"

When he launched the query at her the widow was confused, and answered disconnectedly that she thought he would have

"You are mistaken, for I would have let em smash the old sump rather than run the risk of taxinbany innocent life, much less yours, or even hurtin' you, for I've had a hankerin' atta you this many a day."

The widow's cheeks flushed a deeper red and her eyes sparkled with the light of joy; but she could not resist the temptation to say; "You looked a good deal more in earnest when you threatened to throw that can at me than you do now, and if I was mistak

"I had to look mighty much in earnes then, for looks had to do the business, but

"Well, if you can trust them, I guess I After that declaration there was nothing in the widow's manner that distressed Jim. -Harper's Weekly.

An Author and a Dinner.

Apropos to a very large and brilliant reception given in New York recently I am eminded of an amusing story which came to my ears a few days ago. If I do not men tion names, the reason is obvious enough A certain American author, celebrated alike for his delightful genius and his witty conversation, was invited to be the guest of honor at a dinner in one of our great New York houses. The name of his hostess was as well-known as that of any other woman in America. This particular author-although he is very well-to-do, stands high socially, and has a beautiful home in-well, anywhere—is still a good democrat. So is his wife, who accompanied him to dinner. The two drove up to the great mansion in Fifth avenue in an ordinary cheap cab. When they jumped out, they found themselves confronted by a lackey in gorgeous livery. When they reached the door, they were confronted by another gorgeous lackey. Within the house, they were directed to certain rooms up stairs by a third liveried flunkey. At the top of the stairs, a fourth was in waiting for them. Then the couple separated for a little while, the distinguish ed author passing into the men's dressingroom, where still another flunkey was in vaiting. By this time, the democratic guest had taken on the ways of aristocracy. As a rule he was accustomed to removing his own goloshes. But on this occasion, and quite unconsciously, he stretched forth his feet, kinder blustery out, 'n' I got chilled and they were removed for him in a jiffg. Later he rejoined his wife, and they were guided down a grand stairway by anothe flunkey to the salon, where still another flankey ushered them in and mention their names. They were received with unemotional formality, were introduced to no one, and within a few minutes the distinruished author found himself sitting at table next to his hostess. The table was resplendent with gold and silver and with precious ware. Our author, who had been at many famous dinners in Europe, had never se anything more magnificent. Naturally, he supposed, this particular banquet would be a rare treat-for what might be spoken as well as for what might be eaten. But he was doomed to disappointment. A frigid silence reigned about the table. Every one ate voraciously, though discreetly, but no one spoke. In vain he tried to use his art

house to eat, not to talk; or else that it was 'bad form" to talk during a stately and fashionable dinner. Perhaps his hostess might be pained to learn that he is unwilling to repeat such an experiment. This story, by the way, is not unlike another, equally truthful, of a young lady who was seated next to an elderly gentleman at a fashionable dinner here in New York. She was very bright, and she supposed it was her duty to amuse him. After several ineffectual attempts to amuse him, he turned upon her and said: "My dear young lady, did you come here to eat or to talk ?"

A POOR RELATION.

"There's Aunt Eunice comin', mother. On her way home from the funeral, guess."

Mrs. Pond was frying dough-nuts at the kitchen stove, her dress turned up in front, and a big blue gingham apron covering it. She turned around when Emmeline spoke. and went to the window, the long-handled iron fork she had been using still in her hand. Emmeline was hem-stitching a bureau scarf, but she had laid it down to look out.

A little old woman in a black calico dress, a rusty black shawl, and an old straw bonnet was coming down the country road. Her scanty skirts flapped in the wind, and her face was purple with the cold. The bare hands holding the shawl together were purple too. She nodded to Emmeline when she reached the gate, but did not smile. Her stiff fingers fumbled with the latch of the gate some time before she could get it open. and the old shawl blew away from her bent shoulders; but she did not look at Emme-

Emmeline put the bureau scarf on the window-seat, and went to open the kitchen door. She didn't know exactly why she did it; she had never been expected to show Aunt Eunice any attention. The old woman was only a distant relative, called aunt through courtesy.

"Jest back from Mis' Jenkins' funeral. ain't ye?" said Mrs. Pend, holding the colander over the kettle on the stove, and dropping the crisp dough-nuts into it one by one as she picked them with the long fork from the boiling lard. "I expect there was a good many there."

Aunt Eunice shook her head. She had taken a seat near the stove, and had turned the front of her dress up over her knees that the blaze might not fade it. Emmeline could see her coarse gray yarn stockings and worn shoes. One of the shoes was laced with a plece of brown twine. "Well, she never was any hand to make

friends, so she couldn't really expect much of a funeral," said Mrs. Pond. "Wno's goin' ter take the house?" "Sam Tarbox; he's movin' in now." "You'll stay right along with them, I

long." The old woman drew a long breath that was almost a sigh. "They ain't got room for me," she said, slowly. "There's eight children."

nowhere else, ye lived with Mis' Jenkins so

An expression of annovance crossed Mrs. Pond's face. Her lips tightened in a way they had whenever she was vexed.

"Seem 's if Mis' Jenkins oughter left you omethin', bein' as you'd lived with her sa ong." she said, presently. "She didn't nev nothin' ter leave-only the furnition. Tim Jenkins, he took thet :

the team come for it jest as the funeral was

a-movin' out."

"Well, I s'pose you've looked out for fried the last of the dough-nuts, and was taking the kettle from the stove. The old woman did not answer imme diately. Her faded blue eyes were staring

straight before her at the shining stove; her brown, knotted hands were outstretched to the friendly warmth. There was a tremulous movement of her lower lip for a moment pefore she spoke. "Yes, I've been around," she said; "but

'tain't so easy gettin' a place when a body gets old; 'n' I've worked so hard all my life, I'm kinder wore out. And I'm laid up consid'ble with the rheumatiz too, off 'n' on.' "Still, ye got a place, I s'pose?"

"Mis' Saunders, she said she'd take me. She won't give no wages, though, 'n' I'd hev ter do the milkin'." She spoke in a slow, lifeless voice, as if tired out. Emmeline, looking at her, thought

what a sorry thing it was to be old and friendless and poor. 'Mis' Saunders!" she exclaimed. "] wouldn't live with her for fifty dollars a month 'n' do nothing. Folks say you can hear her scold a mile off; 'n' she's never satisfied, no matter what's done for her. That's the reason she can't keep help; they

have an awful hard time there, Aunt Eu-"Most everything's hard-fer some folks," said old Runice, after a pause. "An'

just won't stay to be quarrelled at. You'd

it's either Mis' Saunders' or Silas Howes' Again Mrs. Pond's lips tightened. She paused in her work of washing the sink to look around at the old woman by the

"Then let it be Mis' Saunders," she said. Anything's better'n the poor-house, seems

"I 'ain't settled on nothin' yit," said old Eunice, rising stiffly. "Goint?" inquired Mrs. Pend. "Yes; I jist stopped by ter warm. It's

"There!" said Mrs. Pond, as the door closed on the old woman, and her footsteps were heard in the crunching snow of the oath around the house. "I declare! never offered Aunt Eunice a nut cake."

"I guess she wouldn't have cared for it," said Emmeline. "It's awful-ain't it, mother?-to think of her going to the poor-

"That's the worst o' poor relations," said know what they're goin' to do. Aunt Eunice one hand. didn't manage right. She had enough 'n' ter spare twenty years ago; but she let that Sam Nettleby swindle her out of it, 'n' then | your sewing things handy." she hed ter go out ter service. She uster be a master-hand ter work, but now she's old n' worn out, folks don't want her. She did well enough for Mis' Jenkins-just the two and wit to excite something like conversaof 'em 'n' that small house-but she won't

> ders." "Seems strange some folks should have

ion. No one replied to him, and finally the last six months if she goes to Mis' Saun-

so much, 'n' other folks so little," said Em- | calc'late ter give her that south chamber. meline, musingly, as she took up the bureau ain't no use to us, 'n' Aunt Eunice woo scarf again. "Now here we have more rooms than we know what to do with, 'n' away for a spell next summer." there's Aunt Eunice with no home at all." "That's the way with life," rejoined her

mother, as she wrung out the dishcloth, hung it on a nail over the sink, and then left the room. She came back again presently with her thick cloak on, and a black worsted hood in her hand. "I'm goin' over Aunt Eunice is there. Bring her back with ter see Mis' Hall," she said. "I want ter get her ter show me about that stitch for the border of my bed-spread. I won't be gone long."

When she was outside the gate, in the road, she turned around and looked back at | bed was made and a fire burned in the open the house a moment. It was a large red grate. brick house, with a wide porch in front, and cooms on both sides of the hall. There were ed around the room. "Mother does beg evergreen trees in the front yard, and a gravelled walk led down to the gate. Along the fence was a row of lilac bushes. People always said that Mrs. Pond hadn't angthing to complain of about her house, and she thought so herself. It gave her pleasure to look back at it now, thinking of old Eunice and the poor-house, What a comfortable feeling it gave one to have a settled

Mrs. Hall lived in a brown frame house early a mile away. There was a large yard | Eunice," she said, as she opened the dog in front, and two children were racing around in the snow. When they saw Mrs. Pond coming they ran to the gate and climbed up on it. One was a stout, rosycheeked boy about ten years old; the other little girl, whose perpetual smile and vacant eyes told their own story to all who stitching. looked at her. Both children got down from the gate when Mrs. Pond stopped be-

"Ma's in the kitchen," said the boy. You can go round that way," pointing to she tripped over a bundle by the door. a brick walk leading around the side of the

A thin, delicate-looking girl of about thir teen years of age opened the kitchen door in answer to Mrs. Pond's knock. Mrs. Hall was sitting in a chair by the fire, rocking a child which had just fallen asleep. There were traces of tears on his chubby cheeks. and a sob escaped his lips at regular inter-

"What child is that ?" asked Mrs. Pond, taking the chair the little girl brought forward for her. "It's little Benny Price; his mother died

esterday," answered Mrs. Hall. "You mean the woman who went out ewing in Long Centre?"

" Yes." "You haven't taken him, I hope ?" "Yes, I have."

" Not to raise?" " Yes."

" Eliza Hall !" "There wasn't any one else to take him. They were going to send him to the poorhouse. Think of it! Such a pretty little fellow too. Mrs. Price didn't have any re-

ations except an aunt over in West Penfield,

an' she's an old maid, 'n' can't endure chil-

dren. She said out 'n' out she wouldn't

this morning and brought him over here." "As if you didn't have enough a'ready!" "Oh, he won't be in the way; he can play round with Ned and Sissy. It's about as easy to take care of half a dozen children

s one." "That's what you said when you took Lizzie and Sissy."

"Oh, Lizzie's a real help"-with an affectionate look at the girl, who was washing some pans at the sink, "I couldn't get without her now. And Ned couldn' get along without Sissy. He can't bear he out of his sight, 'n' he's as fond of her as it she was really his own sister."

"Well, there's Jake, too." Mcs. Hall laughed. She had a thin, sallow face which had never been pretty; but when she laughed she showed a set of per-

"Mr. Hall would be just lost if he didn't ave Jake," she said. He says Jake be longs to him. He's got so big now we don't have to hire a man at all. Jake's just the

best boy, too,"

less, I guess.'

"And you really mean ter keep this "Of course I do. Why, I love him already. It's because he's so little and help-

"He'll cost you a sight. Bops are awful hard on clothes." "Oh, we'll manage to fix him up somehow ain't goin' to worry none about that," and

Mrs. Hall bent to kiss the flushed face on her

"What does Mr. Hall say ?", "About takin' Benny? Oh, he's willing. He's as fond of children as I am. He said it was a shame to talk o' sendin' a child like this to Howes'. I'm glad his mother didn't hear any talk of it. She'd been just wild. But she was in a kind of stupor from the

"I s'pose you couldn't show me about that stitch for my bed-spread this after-

"Why, of course I could! What's to hinder? Lizzie, you bring my work-basket out that top drawer in the table in the west coom. I guess I'll lay Benny right here on the lounge; he's good for an hour's sleep yet, poor little soul !"

Mrs. Pond learned the stitch she wanted

was of something that lent a brighter look than usual to her still comely face. "I've finished that bureau scarf at last, mother," said Emmeline, as her mother came in. "I've sat right here by this win-

dow ever since you've been gone." To her surprise her mother made no reply, but, passing through the kitchen, went up stairs. Emmeline heard her moving around energetically in the room overhead. She seemed to be pushing heavy pieces of furniare from one side of the room to the other. She was up there nearly an hour. When she Mrs. Pond, a little irritably. "Ye never came down she had a little blue curtain in

> "I wish you'd run a string in this top hem, Emmy," she said. "You've go "What you goin' to do with it?" Mrs. Pond did not answer, but went t

open the door for her husband, who had a harness in his arms. "Did Emmy tell you about Aunt Eunice oseph ?" she asked, as he came in.

"Yes, she was tellin' me." "If ye 'ain't got nothing against it, I be real handy to have round if I want to a

Joseph Pond smiled and gave a site glance at his daughter. Emmeline was smiling too.

"Do jest as ye like, mother," he said. "Well, then, Emmy, you put on you things, 'n' run down to Jenkine' 'n' see i

Emmeline ran quickly up stairs for he good and shawl. On her way back she stopped in the south chamber. It was very plainly but comfortably furnished, and the "Gracious l" said Emmeline, as she look.

all." She glanced out of the window in the lower hall as she went by. A sudden lie sprang to her eyes. "There's Aunt Eunig now, goin' down the road, mother," she said, running into the kitchen. "You run after her." When the little old woman was ushere

in by the triumphant Emmeline a few minutes later, Mrs. Pond took her upstairs a "I hope you'll like your room, Aun

of the south chamber. Aunt Eunice looked around from the comfortable feather bed to the bright fire, from the neatly curtained windows to the goatskin rug before the bureau. On the bureau was the scarf she had seen Emmeline hem-

nand over her eyes. She didn't say i word. Mrs. Pond went out softly. On her war

She sat down in the rocker and put he

contained all the old woman's earthly pos-"I'm glad enough I asked her to come," hought Mrs. Pond as she closed the door, Then she heard a voice from the room;

Thank God! Thank God!" and the sound

of stifled sobbing. Down stairs Emmeline was helping ha father oil the harness. "I can't think what's me over ma," she said. "Hush! there she is," said her father.

Don't you ever ask her."- Florence Hal owel, in Harper's Bazar.

Nye's Brilliant Career.

Bill Nye was recently approached for sketch of his career. Unwilling to trust h the tender mercies of a biographer for faithful presentation of his noble deeds, to king of humorists issues the following autobiography: "Edgar Wilson Nye was born in Maine! 850, August 25, but at two years of age he

took his parents by the hand and, telling them that Piscataquis County was no place for them, he boldly struck out for St. Cro County, Wis., where the hardy young pio eer soon made a home for his parent The first year he drove the Indians out of take the child. So I just picked him up the St. Croix valley, and suggested to the Northwestern railroad that it would be a good idea to build to St. Paul as soon as the company could get a grant which would my them two or three times the cost of construction. The following year he adopted tros sers, and made \$175 from the sale of wolf scalps. He also cleared twenty-seven acres of land and raised some wa armelons. In 1854 he established and endowed a district school in Pleasant Valley. It was at this time that he began to turn his attention to he abolition of slavery in the South and write articles for the press signed "Veritas in which he advocated the war of 1860,

> "In 1855 he graduated from the farm and began the study of the law. He did not advance very rapidly in this profession, failing several times in his examination and giving bonds for his appearance at the next term of court. He was, however, a close student of political economy, and studied personal economy at the same time time till he found he could live on ten cents a day and his rela-

tives easily. " Mr. Nye now began to look for a new ountry to build up and foster, and as Wisconsin had grown to be so thickly settled in the northwestern part of the State that neigh bors were frequently found as near as five miles apart, he broke loose from all restraint and took emigrant rates for Chevenne. W 70. Here he engaged board in the Inter-Ocean hotel and began to look about him for a po sition in a bank. Not succeeding in this he tried the law and journalism. He did not succeed in getting a job for some time, but finally hired as associate editor and janitor of the Laramie Sentinel. The salary was small but his latitude great, and he was permitted to write anything that he thought would please people, whether it was news or

"By-and-by he had won every heart by ful parsimony with regard to facts. With a hestic imagination, and an order on a restaurant which advertised in the paper, he scarcely cared through the livelong day whether school kept or not,

"He is the father of several very beautiful

hildren by his first wife, who is still living. She is a Chicago girl, and loves her husband far more than he deserves. He is pleasant in a very few minutes, but it was not of her crocheted bed-spread she was thinking as to the outside world, but a perfect brute in she walked homeward half an hour later. It his home. He early learned that in order to win the love of his wife he should be erratic, and kick the stove over on the children when he came home. He therefore asserts himself in this way, and the family love and respect him, being awed by his greatness and zentle barbarism. He eats plain food with both hands, conversing all the time pleasantly with anyone

> chats on with the guests with a bright and overflowing stream of bon mots, which lease and delight those who visit him to that degree that they almost forget that they have had hardly anything to eat "In conclusion, Mr. Nye is in every respect a lovely character. He feared that injustice might be done him, however, in this

who may be visiting at the house. If his

children do not behave, he kicks them from

beneath the table till they roar with pain, a

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1889. F. E. C. MEDICINE, Co., Rochester, N. Y.: I have taken your F. E. C. Remedy with great satisfaction for Kidney troubles, and

consider it the very best medicine ever placed

pefore the public for the permanent cure of

all diseases of the kidneys. H. E. DERBY.

lographical sketch, and so he has written

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dy. On her way by the door. It an's earthly posd her to come," closed the door.

from the room; was helping her an't think what's said her father.

- Florence Halareer. oproached for a

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7, 1889. . Y .: edy with les, and er placed cure of BEBY.

A NOBODY, DON'T Y' KNOW.

There's young Smith-he's a wonder for learning. His attainments are equaled by few; He has wit that is quick and discerning, And his judgment is solid and true. In philosophy, ancient and new, He knows Zeno as well as Thoreau, But to call on him hardly would do-He's a nobody, don't y' know? He can tell, if to hear you are yearning,

y the Chinaman first wore a cue; s written a treatise on churning As 'twas practiced in ancient Peru Sturm's theorum he has the clew, d can tell you how zoophytes grow, He has published an epic concerning The exploits of King Brian Boru; He can tell you where Biela's is burning, And when Bethiehem's star is next due.

le can sound like the Swedes can their "sju," And of tongues has a marvelous flow, t the Wayups his presence eschew-ENVOY.

BNVOY.

And the follow is big-hearted, too,
With a record that's whiter than snow,
But his blood's not sufficiently blue—
He's a nobody, don't y' know.
—George Horton, in Chicago Herald.

EDWIN FORREST.

Jefferson's Reminiscences of the Unrivaled Tragedian.

In Unlucky Night's Episode-The Trouble Began with the Blunders of the Prop-erty Man and Only Ended When the Curtain Went Down.

Issan's Tofferson's recollections of Edvin Forrest (forming a part of "The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson") is one of the entertaining features of the I trembled now lest the 'big Injun' lwinter number of the Century Mag-

Mr. Jefferson describes Forrest as a handsome fellow, with the form of an Apollo and strength of a Hercules; his this point Metamora's wife and children had been stolen away and murdered. deep, musical voice under perfect control, and, in pathetic scenes, full of

"During my long professional life I attention and enthusiasm. All was met him frequently," adds Mr. Jefferson, "and I should say that much of his attention and enthusiasm. All was now going well, and I looked forward to a happy termination of the play, which unhappiness-for he was a very unhap- I was thankful to know had nearly py man-came from an irritable temper, under little control."

From this article we quote the follow-

Metamora-a character that he detested and one that the public admired. Forrest was always in a state of intense irritation during the rehearsal and performance of this drama. Irregularities that he would have overlooked under ordinary circumstances were now magnified to an enormous size, so that when he donned the buckskin shirt and stuck the hunting-knife of the American savage in his wampum belt he was ready to scalp any offending actor who dared to cross his path. The copper-colored iquid with which he stained his cheeks might literally have been called 'war

"At the rehearsal the poor property man, old Jake Search, got into a dreadful state of nervousness and every thing went wrong. The tragedian naturally held me, as stage manager, responsible for these accidents, particularly as the unlucky Jake would conceal himself be- dispersed. I mingled with the growd hind set pieces, or mysteriously disappear through traps as each mishap occurred. In the midst of this dreadful | wreathed in such smiles." confusion principally brought about by his own ill humor, Forrest turned on me, saying that he would not act that | How the Romance of Love-Making Is Denight, and strode out of the theater. I hurried through the front of the house and heading him off in the alley addressed him, as nearly as I can remember, in the following words:

'Mr. Forrest, before you decide upon this step let me state an important fact, that perhaps has not crossed your mind.' He saw I was in earnest, and stopped short to listen as I resumed. Mr. Ford, the manager, is absent, so I must take his responsibility to the pub-lic on myself. The blunders on the stage this morning have been unfortunate, perhaps culpable, but you must pardon me for saying that your excited manner and somewhat unreasonable demands have contributed not a little to confuse the company and bring about this disorder. Be that as it may, there is another and still more important matter to consider. Every seat in the theater is taken for to-night; the audience will crowd the house in expectation of a great dramatic treat, to which they have been looking forward for

your contract with the public, what his left leg, his back, his cheet, both course is left for me? Why, only this: his hands, his head—all talked over. He I must wait for the vast concourse of people to assemble, and then go before them and explain the reason of your non-appearance. I shall have to make a clear statement of the case, and say that you have refused to act because there were some slight discrepancies and irregularities in the rehearsal. The public are, you know, quite unreasonable when their diversion is checked, and it is likely that they will be indignant at the disappointment, failing to see the reason as clearly as you may have done. Now, consider for a moment. Under these circumstances will it not be more magnanimous in you to overlook the shortcomings and go on

with the rehearsal?" "He paused for a moment and said: 'I will not go back to the rehearsal. I am too much excited, and my presence on the stage now will only make matters worse; but if you will see that details are attended to, I will act to-night.'

"I promised to do so, and we parted. I was only too glad to get rid of him on those terms, in his then intemperate state of mind. I went back to the stage and dismissed the rehearsal, cautioning the actors to do what they could to render the night's performance creditable. I now began to hunt up the delinquent and frightened property man, Jake Search—an appropriate name for a fellow who needed so much looking after-and discovered him hiding under a pile of old scenery. 'Is he gone?' said Search. 'Yes,' I answered, but he will return to-night; so see that your properties are in good condition,

or he will be the death of you.' "The night came and matters progressed favorably until the council scene. One of the characters here, being overcome with nervousness, reversed his questions to Metamora, giving the wrong lines, and of course recelving an absurd answer. The audience, recognizing the confusion of the dialogue, began to laugh, and of course this made matters worse. The act terminates with the Indian's great |

speech: 'From the east to the west, from the north to the south, the loud cry of vengeance shall be heard,' and here he hurls his knife into the center of the stage, where it quivers a deflance as the ourtain falls. In his anger and excitement the blade failed to stick in the stage and bounded into the orchestra, the handle hitting the double bass player on the top of his head, which was as innocent of hair as a billiard ball, so as the curtain came down the old fellow was stamping about and rub-

bing his bald pate to the delight of the "I realized now that the storm had burst in earnest, and that a total wreck would soon follow. Knowing that I could not avert the catastrophe, and having no desire to face the tragedian's wrath, like a politic but disloyal captain I deserted the ship and went in front to see it go down. Byron says of a battle: 'Oh, what a sight to him who has no friend or brother there! to which Prentice adds, 'and is not there himself.' The latter was now my case. I was not there myself, and I did not intend to be, so from the secure corner of an upper private box I watched the progress of the most disastrous perform-

ance I had ever seen.

"As the curtain rises on the last act the tribe of Metamora should rush through the opening in the woods as their leader calls them; but by this time the braves were so frightened that they had become demoralized, and as the foremost rushed through the opening in the woods his long bow got crosswise between two trees. This not only precipitated the redskin over it, but the entire tribe followed, tumbling head over heels into the middle of the stage, would refuse to put in an appearance, At last, to my relief, the audience quieted down and Forrest strode upon the stage. If I remember the story, at His pathos was fine, and by his magnificent acting he reduced his audience to

reached its climax.
"A funeral pile of burning fagots was From this article we quote the following—an amusing illustration of Forrest's

face was to be sacrificed. The two Inungovernable temper:

"At the conclusion of the Richmond dians in charge of this mysterious-looking article set it down so unsteadily that dians in charge of this mysterious-lookengagement," writes Mr. Jefferson, "the company journeyed to Washington, where we were to open with Forrest as stage, leaving a track of fire in its wake. 'Put it out!' said Forrest, 'put it out!' whereupon the two Indians went down on their knees and began to blow alternately in a see-saw way, singeing each other's eyebrows at every puff. The audience could not stand this comical picture, and began to break forth in laughter. 'Let the theater burn!' roared

> "At last one tall Indian, supposed to be second in command, majestically waved off the two who were blowing, and stamped his foot with force and dignity upon the flaming sponge, at which a perfect fountain of burning alcohol spouted up his leather legs. He caught fire, tried to put himself out, rubbing and jumping about frantically, and at last danced off the stage in the most comical agony. Forrest made a furious exit; the curtain was dropped, and the public, in perfect good nature, as it went forth and I never saw an audience at the end of a five-act comedy

stroyed on the Stage. Consider what love-making on the stage really means, says Mrs. Kendall in Murray's Magazine. A young girl comes into a theater to play ingenue parts. She stands in the wing ready to be called upon the stage and she sees a man and a woman making love. The man says: "Dearest, fly with me." The woman says: "I dare not." The man says: "We will go at once; come." The first time such words as those fall on the ears of a young girl unaccustomed to hear them they might, if said with fervor and passion, mean something, but this is the way it generally goes:

"Dearest, fly with me."
"No, no, no!" from the stage manager "when you say that you stand at the back of the chair, you lean over Miss Snooks' back; she waves ber hand against you. Now try it."

This is gone over twenty times, until at last the idea of "Fly with me," as understood by the young ingenue, must be of a most appalling kind The gentleman has had his right "If you decline to act, and so break arm, his left arm, his right leg, his hands, his head-all talked over. He has tried it in a high voice, he has tried it in a low voice, he has wied it in a thin voice, he has tried it in a beavy voice, until there is no sense left of what "Fly with me" might under other circumstances mean. All the romance of love making is gone. Therefore, what effect can it have? In love is it not the fact that some of the charm lies in treating

of an unknown land? FRANK WORK'S START.

A Railroad Magnate Who Began Life with a Five-Dollar Piece. When Frank Work, the great Wall street magnate, was nine years of age, his schoolmaster punished him unmercifully by grasping one of his hands and pounding the ends of his fingers with a ferule until the blood spurted from them, says the New York Evening Sun. When he went home he told his mother that he would never go to that school again. His mother wisely sympathized with him and agreed that he should not again come under the authority of such

In commenting on the whipping to his mother Frank uttered a mild cuss word, and for this his mother promised and gave him a whipping. This nearly broke his heart and he plainly told her it would be the last whipping she should ever inflict upon him.

That night he bade his mother goodbye, kissed her affectionately, packed up his belongings and, with a \$5 gold piece and about thirty cents in his pocket, left the house. He has not seen his mother since.

He worked his passage on a boat to New Orleans and in course of time drifted to New York and into Wall street, in which neighborhood he has since made his individuality felt and ing his vote. Borne into a saloon he grasped sundry situations and dollars. The strangest part of his story is that through all his trials and privations he

never found it necessary to spend the

original gold piece with which he left

for a man of his age to be, and he has that coin still in his possessi . and treasures it more than any thing he owns. But he is not avaricious, and, while he kept the \$5, he spent the thirty

PEOPLE OF TACT.

To Most Women This Valuable Possession Is Inborn.

Anecdotes of Men and Women Who in Trying Situations Have Exercised Tact, Much to the Peace of Mind of All Congerned.

To be able to say the right thing at the right moment is a great art, and said only to be acquired by those who have a natural talent that way. a careless talker, who was criticising a young lady's father severely, paused a moment to say; "I hope he is no relation of yours, Miss B--?" quick as thought she replied, with the utmost nonchalance: "Only a connection of mother's by marriage." Few could hope to show such clever

readiness of speech in a dilemma of the kind, says Chambers' Journal. Yet in a more curious and amusing way this was almost matched by a cautious old woman, who, when asked what she thought of one of her neighbors of the name of Jones, with a knowing look replied: "Why, I don't like to say any thing about my neighbors; but as to Mr. Jones, sometimes I think, and then again I don't know; but, after all, I rather guess he'll turn out to be a good deal such a sort of man as I take him to

In a little episode of village life we had lately another interesting instance of feminine tact. Upon the conclusion of a marriage in a village church the bridegroom signed his register with his X mark. The pretty young bride did the same; and then turning to a young lady who had known her as the best scholar in the school, whispered to her, while love and admiration shone in her eyes: "He is a dear fellow, miss, but he can not write. He is going to learn from me, and I would not shame him for the

But it is not always so apparent that in the affairs of life women are more adroit, or show more discornment or better perception than men. Who has not noticed how often mothers and nurses, by continually uttering vague threats, which their little charges soon learn are never fulfilled, lose all authority-while one word from paterfamilias acts like magic in restoring order and obedience amongst the young rebels? It is unde-niable that concerning the love affairs of others women usually show much more perspicacity than men, and know how to act accordingly; yet often in their own cases the tact evinced by them in skillfully managing a lover would seem to be lost when that lover becomes a husband.

"Tact," we are told, "often thwarts strength," and certainly may be made a wonderful instrument of conciliation and pacification. To be able readily and without premeditation to do or say the right thing is an enviable gift, one that has not unfrequently brought substantial rewards to its possessor. To ask a favor gracefully, or to compose a well-worded or delicately expressed missive in matters of diplomacy, would probably tax the mental resources of most of us.

To many men the art of at least putting things in a kind and complimentary way is not uncommon-an art that was well cultivated by the courtiers of days gone by. The painter who drew the terrible one-eyed Tamerlane in the attitude of a warrior taking aim with his bow, and consequently having one eye closed, is an illustration in point. Nor was the Spanish nobleman who sent Queen Elizabeth a looking-glass when asked by her Majesty for the por-trait of the lady who possessed so accomplished a cavalier's heart a whit behind Raleigh himself in readiness and

delicacy of tact. A gentleman was heard to remark at a fashionable French gathering: "At that time, Marchioness, I was in love;" then suddenly interrupting himself: "But no doubt you are astonished that any one should fall in love before knowing you!" This, we admit, was rather an instance of excessive gallantry than of readiness such as was displayed by another Frenchman in the following: An old nobleman was lately accosted by an elderly lady with white hair at a party given by a Baroness: "Don't you recognize me, Monsieur d'Aurevilly?" The man was silent. "It is many years," she continued, "since we met; I think in 1848." "Ah, madame," exclaimed the nobleman, "I have greatly changed since that time!" Could any one but a Frenchman have shaped such an an-

It must have been a countryman of his who said: "If you wish to pay a pretty compliment to a plain and ignorant woman, and at the same time do not wish to be guilty of a falsehood, tell her that she is as beautiful as she is accomplished. She will think you are a charming man, and your conscience will be guitless of an untruth." Such an adviser must be one of the very diplo-

matists of society. In conversation, true courtesy is often forgotten in the general anxiety of people to speak rather than to listen; they may seem to be attentive, but the absent look in the eyes betrays the reverse. Good listeners, especially if youthful, are thought worlds of by garrulous old people. We should not reply to a recital of the troubles of others by a long list of grievances of our own; nor when shown any thing in which the owner takes pride spoil the effect by ungraciously referring to something superior in the same line which one has seen or may possibly possess. A constant endeavor to be easily

pleased is essential to politeness. The habit of thought before speech is not easy to acquire; and in conclusion we may add that tact, though partly a natural gift, is a good deal indebted to education and early habits.

A Taste of Luxury Once a Year. A hoary-headed old tramp, rich with the experience of years, reaped a rich harvest on election day. Leaning heavily upon his staff, he would approach a polling place. An embassy would hurry forward to receive him. He would remark that his old limbs were chilled, and he would warm up a bit before castwould then be treated to the warmest and best potions in the house. By and by he would say: "What district is this?" and being answered would exclaim: "Ah, I am in such a district," and then home. He is now seventy-one years old march slowly away to work other places and as hale and hearty as it is possible in the same manner.

A REMARKABLE RIDE.

Uncle Andrew Hutchins' Adventure with a Maine Moose

"You want a story, do you, boys? Well, I'll tell you of a ride I had once on a moose's back." The speaker was Andrew Hutchins, of Gardiner, Me., and, taking a comfortable seat by the fire, he commenced his yarn. "It was while I was in the northern part of Maine, on a hunting trip with a party of men from Boston. They had had good luck with small game, but they wanted a moose. I told them that I would show them one before long, and I did. One or two days after they began asking me where the moose was, and kinder got me riled. I took my gun, and told them that I'd get a moose pretty quick if they wouldn't come racing around like a pack of steers. Off I went, and had gone about a mile when I heard a noise as if the devil had got loose. I got up a tree as soon as possible, and had just got fairly seated when two of the finest moose I ever set eyes on came right under the tree. Here was luck. and I took aim at the largest and pulled the trigger."

Andrew at this point looked rather sheepish, as if he didn't want to proceed, but, after considerable urging, the Gardiner News says, he again contin-"The truth of it was, boys, in my

hurry from the camp I forgot to bring my cartridges, and didn't even have one in my gun. Well, I knocked my head against a limb and tried to think how I was going to get one of those moose, who all this time were eyeing each other like cats and dogs. All of a sudden they started for each other and came ker plunk to-gether, then they backed off again and tried it over. They kept at this for quite a time, and seemed to be getting kind of tired out, and were walking round and round till they got their wind. The largest one was right under me, and I could almost touch his antlers. I never knew how it happened, but down I went, heels over head, and lit right on that critter's back. He didn't seem to like this sort of surprise party, and just threw back his head and went, the other one following after; lucky for me the trees in that place were pretty high, and there wasn't much danger of being knocked off by the limbs.

"Well, sir, the time that it takes to

tell this was enough for that moose to

go half a mile, and the smaller one right behind all the time. I was clinging to the sides of that moose like a cockroach to a biscuit. It was all I could do to breathe, and I had lost my hat ong ago. I now noticed that we were going toward the camp, and we soon hove in sight of it. I gave a shout, and as I did so felt something slip down my throat. The boys heard the noise, and ooking up saw us coming. Down went the board they were playing cards on, and off they scudded like so many jack rabbits. We were now right in the camping place, and I wanted to stop there, but I didn't, no, sir. I didn't stop there, but just about a hundred yards from the camp the moose stopped suddenly and I went over his head into a brook. I wasn't much hurt, and scrambled out like a grasshopper out of a knot-hole, and right in front of me lay those two moose, dead as a herring. I put on as straight a face as I could, and walked up to the camp as unconcerned as possible. 'Here's the moose I promised you, boys,' I said, and we went back and cut them up. The boys didn't say a word till after supper, and then one of them handed me a looking-glass. As sure as I am what I am, my face, which

two of my front teeth were gone. My hat I found on the smaller moose's A FISH IN HIS JUG.

was covered by a heavy beard when I

started, was as smooth as a boy's, and

The Remarkable Yarn Told by an Aged Maine Munchausen. There used to be an old resident of Fayette, Me., who was greatly given to spinning yarns, says the Local Press of that village. He was the hero of his own narratives, and, to hear him tell it, his adventures, exploits and hairbreadth escapes were as wonderful as those of Baron Munchausen or Sinbad the Sailor. He has left the shores of time and gone to the happy hunting

grounds, but some of his stories still survive. Here is a specimen: One day he was out on the lake near his home fishing, and happened to have a two-gallon stone jug in the boat, which jug accidentally fell overboard, filled with water and sank to the bottom Some years afterward he was again fishing near the same place, when, feeling a strong bite, he tugged stoutly at the pole and pulled into the boat on one end of the line the identical lost jug with a big pickerel in it. It seems that the fish, when small, swam into the jug, and not finding the way out, grew to a large size in its prison. When the baited hook chanced to drop into the jug the

fish seized it and was caught. This was one of the many marvelous tales that the old man used to tell, and it hurt his feelings and roused his ire if any of his audience ever ventured to question his veracity.

The Deepest Coal Mine.

Very few people, in looking at the dusky diamonds as they lay upon the fire, know or the effort and the danger that surrounds the individual who plies his vocation in digging the same, as the mines are under ground, and some very deep. The deepest one in America is in Pottsville, Pa. The shaft is 1,576 feet deep. From its bottom, almost a third of a mile down, 206 cars, holding four tons each, are lifted every day. They are run upon a platform, and the whole weight of six tons is hoisted at a speed that makes the head swim, the time occupied in lifting a full car being little more than a minute. The hoisting and lowering of men into coal mines is regulated by law, and only ten can stand on the platform at once, under penalty of a heavy fine.

It does beat all, as the good country

people say, how polite some people are. A Boston lady tells of a gentleman, so called, who asked permission to smoke a cigar in her presence. She does not at all dislike the odor of a good eigar, and readily granted permission. But no, on second thought, he would not smoke; it was not polite to smoke in the presence of a lady, and he would not be so rude. He didn't smoke; but within five minutes after the passage of his good resolve he took out a huge plug of navy tobacco and refreshed himself with a square inch of the weed, without so much as "by your leave." As I remarked once before, all kinds of people are required to make up the inhabitants of a world.

VARIETIES.

"WHAT are your charges, Dector?"

"Three dollars a visit." "Well, we don't want you to come on a visit, but only just to make a little call, and stay ten or fifteen minutes."

"AND how is your husband, Mrs. Carter? Is he as hard a worker as ever?"

"No; John ain't worked a day for seven teen years." "Is he incapacitated?" "No, ma'am: he's dead."

Bobby-Mamma, will you give me five cents

Mother-But don't you think it would be nicer to be good of your own accord? Bobby-I guess not, because the teacher said it was better to be good for even a little, than to be good for nothing.

if I am good all to-day?

UNSATISFACTORY .- The Butcher-Did you tell Mr. Gore that his bill had been running for a long time? Collector-Yes, sir.

The Butcher-What did be say? t stand a little while."

MISS FULLER-When our Americans go to China they build railroads, start live enterprizes, and are of great benefit to your country. When a Chinaman comes here be is content to open a laundry. How do you account

Mandarin Hit Rice-Melicans need bleep more cleaning.

CONDUCTOR-Who is that serious man who says you bave bis ticket?

for it?

Western Ranchman-That man's been my pariner for ten years. You'd think to look at him that he was solving a weighty prot-

W. M. NORDYKE, of Parsons, Kansas, fell on a happy manner of collecting a bill of an Iowa man the other day. He wrapped up a fifty cent plug of tobacco and forwarded it C. O. D. \$10.50. The debtor paid the amount and found inside a receipted bill of long standing and the tobacco.

"WHAT'S it about?" asked one steam-ren dered art critic of Chicago of another, as they stood before Millet's " Angelus." "Why, don't you see the name? That's the

French word for anglers. They're going fishing." "O, yes; sure enough! The picture represents them digging bait."

JONES, who is absent-mindness itself, enter ed a shoe-store the other day and asked the attendent to measure his son and heir for a pair of congress gaiters.

"But where is he, sir?" asks the shopman. "Why, drat the boy," exclaims Jones, waking up and giancing around. "If I haven't gone and left him to hum!"

NEW MISTRESS-And what wages do you expect? New Cook-Well, mum, it depends on the style you live in. If I am to do the diningroom, entrance 'all and doorstep, as well as the cooking, like in a middle-class 'ouse-\$3 a week. But if I'm to have a kitchen maid to 'elp, and nothing but the cooking to attend to like a gentleman's 'ouse, I shall require \$5.

WHY IT WAS POSTPONED .- Charley Jones --Well, did you propose to Miss Binks at the Tompkins's reception last night as you in-

occupied at the time I wanted it. Charley Jones-That so? Who was there? Bobby Smith-Miss Binks and Tom Robin-

cometimes made by compositors, the following is noted: A country correspondent, in giving an account of a certain pastor's able address to a Meadville paper, wrote that he was "full of fire and vigor." When the proof came in it gave the somewhat startling information that the minister was "full of pie and vine-

TOOK HER AT HER WORD .- Indignant Pas senger (to omnibus conductor)-Please understand, sir, that you are paid to answer ques tions, and not to ask them. Tell me when we

about three quarters of a mile back, on the left-hand side.

I was at a morning wedding a few days ago with a very pretty and dashing girl who only a year ago had refused the man who was on that day to wed another. As she moved up the aisle an usher stopped her and said: "Pardon me; are you a member of the fam

"No," she answered, "I am not; but," she added, "give me a good seat, for I might have

THE American Beekmaker is good enough to inform people how to remove grease spots and ink spots and sealing-wax spots and other kinds of spets from books. This inform-THE American Beckmaker is good enough to kinds of spets from books. This information would be more valuable were it not for the sad fact that all of one's books which are of any account are invariably lent to borrowers who are principaled against returning them, while as for the other books it is of no consequence whether they are spoiled or not.

A LITTLE tot in this city, who has just com menced going to school, came home one day this week and surprised her father by telling him he didn't know anything. "Ah!" said he, "and what do you know?" "Oh! I know everything," she said. "Well," he asked, can you tell me how much two pigs are?" thinking she would say one and one pig are two pigs; but instead she replied; "Well I dess two good pigs would be about nine dol-

IT may interest some to hear that the expression "O. K." originated with John Jacob Astor, the famous New York millionaire. If a note of inquiry was received by him relating to the standing of one whom he considered financially sound, he wrote "O. K." at the bottom of the note and sent it back promptly. Mr. Aster was of German birth and unacquainted with English orthography, and he supposed "O. K." was the abbrevation of

that was given at my house? Stationer-Yes, ing to orders? Mr. Parvenu—According to orders? No, sir! Here you state that the selections played are from Beethoven and selections played are from Beethoven and (sadly)—Not guilty then. Mozart. I'd like to know who paid you to advertise those fellows?

elevator boy; "vot if dot rope should break?" "There is a safety rope," politely explained the boy; "in case one should break."

"Ya, but vot if dot safety-rope should break?"

"Well, even then the elevator wouldn't fall. There is a br.:ke that holds it."

"Ya, dot vas trifling mit people's lives. Vot if dot brake should give way?"

The boy eyed him with disfavor. "Dutchy," he said; "you make me tired."

A WELL-KNOWN professional gentleman during his younger days, was cutting a splurge among his relatives whom he was visiting, having in view a pretty young lady who is now his wife. One morning he came down to breakfast wearing a proudly starched and spotless pair of linen pants that rustled as he walked. A very small nephew, who viewed the surroundings from a high chair, followed the pants with his eyes, and turning to his grandma, observed in a confidential voice that could be heard all over the room: "Granny, hain't them pretty drawers uncle has got on?"

UP in Litchfield County, forty years ago, Collector-He said: "For heaven's sake let when the science of inoculation by vaccine as a preventive of small-pox was just beginning to be practiced by the medical fraternity, a doctor was visited by a gentleman who wished to pay his bill. When the figures were given the visitor said: "It seems to me, Doctor, that this bill is too

> steep. My little boy had the disease terribly. He gave it to the children of all my neighbors, and as every one of them was attended by you I think you could afford to reduce my bill ten per cent at least, as an offset to the increased business we gave you." THE Boston boy appears able to sustain the

Hub's reputation for logical reasoning if not lem. Ask him what he's thinking of and he answers "Nothing." Funny, but that's things, was orally instructing a class the other day in the foundations of political science. She had given her pupils a very interesting lecture about the British system of government. And then she asked the boy at the head of the class: "And now, Johnny, what are the men called who govern or rule over us in this country?" "Kings!" said Johnny, promptly. "Oh, no. Tell me, the next one, by whom are we governed?" "Queens!" No! Next boy." "Jacks?" said the next boy.

CITIZEN-What's this, Uncle Rastus, bill of six dollars for sawing a cord of wood? Uncle Rastus-Yes, sah; three days, two dollahs 'er day.

Citizen-But it doesn't take you three days to saw one cord of wood? Uncle Rastus-It do, sah, when I wuke by de day.

Citizen-H-m. How would it do, Uncle Rastus, if I settled the bill by giving you the wood?" Uncle Rastus (dubiously)-Dat wood am

only wutht 'bout fooh dollahs, sah, Citizen-True. Weil, what if I should throw in the saw and sawbuck? Uncle Rastus-I spec's dat wud be 'bout right. Jes' recep de bill, Mistah Smit, wif

bres de Lord, I kin saw wood.

Chaff. A man never knows the extent of his wife's

my name hitched onto it. I kaint write, but

The world seldom looks to see the kind of tracks you left behind, provided you only get

Bobby Smith—No: the conservatory was place in a cemetery." "Well, that is a good place for a plot." Mother—There, that is twice you have come nome without the lard. Son—It was so greasy

slipped my mind. As an illustration of the queer blunders three-volume nove; Miss Short—It would have made a capital short story.

A Simple Remedy.—The Chicago Tribune asks: "How shall we keep the Chicago river clean?" Take it away from Chicago. Judge-I think you might be honest if you were to accustom yourself to it. Prisoner-Maybe so, Judge; habit is a queer thing.

A young woman in New York who married

a gallant L railroad conductor said she gave him her hand, but got an L beau in return. Suitor—Do you love me, darling? She—I don't quite know. How much are you worth? (Query: Did she refer to personal qualities, or to money?)

have passed Southampton street.

Conductor (ten minutes later)—We have passed Southampton street now, mum. It's I told him to go."

"I hear that Harold asked you to marry him in the conservatory last night. How was it?" "It was a go, papa." "Indeed?" "Yer, I told him to go."

He lived in the top of a seven-story build-ing, and compisined to the doctor of a stiff-ness in his legs. The doctor said he was room-attic. (Fee \$5.)

There are two reasons why some people don't mind thir own business. One is, that they haven't any mind; the other, that they haven't any business. Briscoe—Those there are odd looking tiles on your hearth. Dempster—Yes, those are some of the first loaves of bread my wife baked

after we were married.

About the Size of It.—Tommy—Paw, what is "Senatorial courtesy?" Mr. Figg—It means that no Senator is expected to ask another one what he paid for his seat.

Papa-If I have to speak to you again I will

whip you. The Terror—Say, papa, what did you have a little boy if you can't get along any better with him than you do?

"Dear," said a physician's wife as they sat in church, "there is Mrs. Goldberg sitting in a draught. "Never mind," said her husbanc, "I will catch that draft later on." Tommy-Pa, why in numbering a crowd do they say "counting noses?" Pa-It started at political meetings, my son, where the noses are visible even in a dim light.

She was Impatient.—"M·m-y d·d-dear, I l·l-love you! W·w-will you be—" began Mr. M. Pediment. "That will do," replied the proud beauty. "I don't care to be wooed on the in-stallment plan."

duke Clancy and Clara Vere de Vere are go-ing to eat their ices in you romantic nook. Giggle—That is a case of the spoons running away with the dishes. Dreadful.—"Why did you leave your last place?" "The missus called me names." "What did she call you?" "She said I was s

Mother Goose Improved .- Higgle-Marms-

domestic, mum; and me as hard-working and honest a woman as ever lived." Farmer-Why do you still ask \$3.75 for hose trousers, the old price, when 'taters, an' oats, an' butter, an' eggs are way down to half price? I d like to know what keeps pants 'way un? Clothe-dealer-Suspenders, I ex-pect. Farmer-Safety-pins, perhaps.

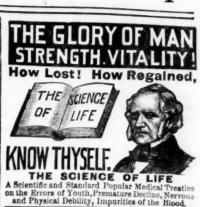
supposed "O. K." was the abbrevation of "all correct," which he spelled "oll kerrect."

MR. PARVENU—How is this, sir! I thought I gave you to understand that I wanted no advertisements connected with the musicale "away! That's what I call getting fancy prices."

Jones (to a former sweetheart)—So you are going to throw yourself away on old Jimson? She—Throw myself away on old Jimson? She—Throw myself away! I guess you don't know that he has a million and a bad case of heart disease. Call that throwing myself away! That's what I call getting fancy prices.

Judge Pulltrigger-Is your verdict guilty sir; I understood that fully. Mr. Parvenu—
well, didn't you get up those programmes for
me? Stationer—Yes, sir. Aren't they accordover shot at the man six times, and then only

"A stitch in time saves nine." and if you PATIENCE EXHAUSTED -" Dot was no right take Hood's Sarsaparilla now it may save to trifle mit pecpie's lives," he said to the months of future possible sickness.



EXHAUSTED VITALITY WITH UNITED WITH IT IN THE SERVICES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL frem the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.Dr.Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.-Whereas de M GRTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas de fault has been made in the conditions of certain mortgage bearing date the first day of Decenber A.D. 1886, executed by Mrs. Josephine Flemming born Schulte, and John Fleming, her husband, of the City of Detroit, Wayne County and State of Michigan, to Joseph Padberg, of the same place an recorded on the 3rd day of March A.D. 1888, at 1:30 clock P. M., is liber 230 of mortgages, on page 28 in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigas which said mortgage was on the twenty fifth day o May, A.D. 1887, duly assigned by said Joseph Pacberg, to Margaret Flemming, oy Indenture of assignment duly recorded on the second day of March, A.D. 1880, in liber thirty one (31) of assignment, ou page 387 in the Register's office for Wayne County aforce aid, and there being claimed to be due at the grand, his wife, both of said perfoit, conveying by warranty deed, dated the initreenth day of August of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-live and said County of Wayne, on the fourth day of September of the said year, in liber 22 of deeds, on page 59, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of thirty dollars (\$30) in said mortgage provided for in case of foreclosure.

closure.
Dated Detroit, this 2sth day of December A. D. 1889.
MARGARET FLEMMING.
Assignee of Mortgagee.
WILLIAM LOOK, Attorney for Assignee.

WILLIAM LOOK, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 30th day of June A. D. ISS, executed by Elizabeth Noe of the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, to Caroline Leusenner, of the same place, and recorded on the 30th day of June A. D. ISS, at 3:45 o'clock P. M. in liber 184 of mortgages on page 38, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, which said mortgage was on the 2th day of August A. D. ISS, and Subsequent of Marte Agnes Roth, an insane person, by indenture of assignment duly recorded on the 11th day of September A. D. ISS, in the effice of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County; and on January the 23rd A. D. ISS, said Conrad Kern, guardian for said Marle Agnes Roth, assigned and transferred said mortgage and debt to Eliza F. Phelps, and said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County on January 30th ISS in liber 23 o' Assignments of Mortgages on page 245, in the said Eliza F. Phelps assigned and transferred and transferred said mortgage and debt to Eliza F. Belgister's Office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County on January 30th ISS in liber 23 o' Assignments of Mortgages on page 36 in the said Eliza F. Phelps assigned and transferred and transferred and transferred and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty the side of Deeroit, by indenture of assignment duly recorded on the ninth day of August A. D. ISS in the aforesaid Register's office for Wayne County and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty the side of the register of the county of Wayne and Potentia, the 25th day of August A. D. ISS in the aforesaid Register's office for wayne County and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty tents, (Ijic. 20) and no proceedings at law or in equity ha described as rollows, to wit: The west half of lot number seventeen (17) in block number mineteen (18) on the south side of Clinton street of the idequindre farm (so called) to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the in terest accruing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of twenty dollars, (£0) in said mortgage provided for in case of fore-closure. closure.

Dated Detroit, this 28th day of December A. D. 1889.

WILLIAM LOOK, Assignee of Mortgage.

WILLIAM LOOK, Assignee of Mortgage. Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas de fault has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 12th day of July, A. D. FS2, executed by Edward Rischert, and Mary, Rischert, his wife, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Alexis Campan, of the same place, and recorded on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock F. M., in liber 176 of pmortgages, on page 32, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; which anid mortgage was on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1889, assigned and transferred by said Alexis Campan, to Mary Rischert, of Detroit, by indenture of assignment duly recorded on the 29th day of May, 1889, at 23 A. M., in liber 31 of assignments of mortgages, page 506, in the Register's office for Wayne County aforesaid; and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of five hundred and seventy-six dollars, (\$576.00) and ne proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at Public Auction or wondue, to the highest bidder, on Saurday, the 28th day of March, 1890, at elevan o'clock in the Great Cuty Hill Beath day, at the east o'clock in the Create Cuty Hill Beath day, at the continued my wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage montoned and described as a follows, to wit: Lot Hantramek in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot Hantramek in the County of Wayne and State of Hantramek in the County of Wayne and the Mack Road so called, as subdivided by Moses W. Field, according to the plat thereof, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in liber one of Plats on page 315, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accraing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, b

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee,

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run recentral Standard time. In effect November 17th.

*Grand Rapids and Muskegon 6.35 am 4:28 p.m *Through Mail & Chicago 10:20 am 9:45 p.m *In:55 a.m *Chicago Ex., with sleep'r 8:00 p.m 17:45 a.m *Night Ex. with sleeper. 10:30 p.m 17:30 a.m *Daily, Sundays excepted. †Daily.

Trains leaving Detroit at 6:50 am, 10:30 am and 8:00 pm connect at Durand with trains on Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y for Chicago and the West.

Morning express and Grand Rapids express have elegant parlor cars to Grand Rapids.

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Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily.

Night express and daily.

Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R. Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.

E. J. PIERCE, W. J. SPICER,
General Manager,
Detroit.

E. J. PIERCE,
City P. & T. Agen
Detroit.

WABASH RAILROAD.—Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. Try the Waeush Snort Line to Chicago and the West. Standard time.

Depart. | *8:25 a.m. | Wabash Western Flyer | ... | Chicago Limited | ... | St. Louis Limited Express | Adrian & Butler Accommon | 4:00 p.m. | chicago Express | ... | ... | Chicago Express | ... | Chicago Express | ... | Chicago Express | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . \$ 6:15 a. m \$Daily. *Except Sunday : Except Monday. e. Our High Grade List and Bargain Book sent to any ad-dress on receipt of a 2-c stamp.

". Our High Grade List and Bargain Book sent to say address on receipt of a 2-o stant."

LORD & THOMAS,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTMENT G

45 RANDOLPH STREET,

CHICAGO.

Fall Robber Stamp and this Rolled Gold rung 12 cts.
10 Sets 10 uames, 21. bill. CLINTON BROS, Cliz on via c, CL.

THIS PAPER at the Newsparer Advisor tising Agency of Emace.

hold duties unfinished. Had we not better speak of Mr. Saloon-keeper. neglect those duties a little and keep the rust of from our brain? The young man should thrown up against temptation, making some men almost invincible against the base al-Jurements which work such misery on all sides of us. The subject for discussion, "What con-

stitutes a successful farmer," was opened with a paper by G. G. Pond. Mr. Pond said if the farmer owes for his farm and sucseeds in paying for it, that is one great step Relation Does the Board of Trade Bear to towards success. Must be a farmer by education, knowledge and experience. Must keep his farm up in good condition by fertilixing well. Must have a liking for his calling, and must have a good companion to care paper by Mrs. L. B. Kenyon. for things in the house, make the butter and cheese, and be saving and prudent in all things. Must practice industry, economy, and perseverance. Industry is the keynote of success. Must work both hands and brain. The economical saving on the farm makes the difference in profit and loss. Must have all kinds of farming tools to work with, and not depend upon his neighbors for tools. We are dependent upon our neighbors in many things, in sickness and death, and it is a part of success to help each other. If we had no neighbors we would be most miserable. The farmer should keep his tools well boused, as they will last much longer. Must depend upon his own education to succeed. Keep stock that will pay best. In cattle, my choice is Shorthorns, as they grow into cash quicker than most any other breed; the small boned take on flesh faster to turn off quicker. Quick returns make the most profit. In hogs the kind that takes flesh fastest pays above the hoof. On the sixth day I opened best. Must keep some sheep with other the swelling close to the hoof on both sides, stock. Keep what you can keep good, for one-half well kept will bring more money
A doctor then told me to apply a blister all
around the foot above the hoof, which I did. no profit in keeping poor stock of any kind. In a few days the skin all came off, leaving must have good stables to protect stock from a raw sore as wide as the hand on both sides, Must have good stables to protect stock from cold and rain. I can keep on one-half the amount of fodder in the stable what you can sore, but it did not seem to heal any. Next if you allow them to run out in the cold, used a solution of copperas for a week, if you allow them to run out in the cold. Plant or sow a little of all kinds of grain. Which did not seem to do mused dry sifted the past eight days have used dry sifted In raising grain we must put the ground in good order for the seed, then if we attend to and heathy, so that it is beginning to heal the crop we generally get good returns for our labor and money invested. But the labor and money invested. But the labor from the heel, but it is dry and hard. farmer should remember the most important | So also is the hoof dry and hard. Would word for him to say is no, especially to you advise cutting out the frog where it is agents. Do not buy what you do not need. loose from the heel? What is the best treat-Pay as you go and keep out of debt. Farm- to soften the hoof and cause it to ers should not consider money and land grow out natural? The mare is eight years all there is to live for in this life. "What old and with foal. She lies down and gets would it profit a man to gain the whole the foot. She seems to be in no pain.
A SUBSCRIBER. world, then lose his soul." It would be a

President Shaffer said this a time when we need all we can get. We cannot be too well informed on the subject if we expect to opened and a flaxseed poultice applied for make a success of it.

Mr. West-There is much the subject embraces. We raise more now than we can is no place left for the secretion of pus, dirt nse. The farmer of the future will be a tenant farmer. Farming will be done by corporate institutions. Out of about 5.000 --000 farms 1,500,000 are now worked by tenants. There will be a great increase. If farmers were more united, and would hold their produce for better prices, it would do the solution, place it over the exposed parts, much towards preventing flooding the market. Holding would make prices higher. Wheat ought to be \$1.00 per bu. It would not injure the laborer, as farmers could afford foot from dirt with a cloth tied around it, to pay better wages.

what you hear, and what you say." A successful farmer puts in practice what he reads, and uses the knowledge in the right time and place. It does no good to know grafting on inferior stock will produce good results if we do not use it. If we put in practice one-half we know we will be benefited. Mr. Reed-Success means proper ad-

vance. Our crops may prosper, and still we may not be a success. Agree with the paper that it is necessary to have a good helpmate. There is one crop we do not speak of making a success of, namely, raising boys and men. Think farmers should have a better opinion of themselves. Mrs. P. Wetherbee asked what is under

stood by a successful farmer? Whether one who takes a large or a small farm, and makes it produce the greatest quantity of test quality, or simply to amass wealth?

Mr. Spear thinks no better person could have been chosen to write upon the subject than Mr. Pond. It surprised him to see so much stock, se well kept, on so few acres of

Mr. P. Lewis thought if one half cannot do half as well as they ought, or cannot get one half they need, they must meet with failure on account of prices. We must attend strictly to business, study economy. and have a helpmate who will not throw away more than we can bring in. L. M. Rhoades thinks the subject means

a financial success. Must own his farm, and have paid for it; must use his own education. I have read articles in papers that would have bankrupted me. Stock should be swill-pail breel; thoroughbred stock has ruined many.

J. D. Crispell - Success lies in attending exclusively to our interests. If there is overproduction, which causes low prices and failure, stop producing and make better

Prices.
R. B. Lewis.—It won't do to hold too long; might do in grain, but not in stock; quick sales and returns are what we want. Keep good stock and keep it so a portion will be ready to sell at any time.

Mrs. P. Lewis.-Have seen farmers wh have money whose farms are in bad condition. Think farmers are paying more intercet than they can afford.

B. Tuthill gave his grandfather's ideas of indiciously; economy makes the successful

farmer." Mr. Hammond's idea of a specessful farmer is the same as that of a successful business man. He who sets his stakes and works to them is the successful one. We

must have a purpose and work to it. L. A. Cary.-When wheat was \$2.00 per

bu. and wool 50 cts. per pound we were suc-Mr. Reed thinks there can be no over-

starving children at our doors. Mrs. Winans.-Not over-production, but under-consumption; unequal taxation. again to come in contact with the animal. Farmers are all under view of assessors; 16,- Treatment: Scrub the animal all over (us-

000,000 people are poor by spending money ing a moderately soft brush) with acetic

in saloons; we speak of monopoly but never

Mr. West thinks there is no comparison between the farmer and business man. The especially be taught the value of a home. It business man has all things under his conis the strongest fortification which can be trol, while the farmer cannot control the elements. Drouth may destroy and floods wash away the effects of his toil.

Miss Lucy Choste recited "The Rumseller's Sign" very nicely. A selection was read by Mrs. R. Gibbins entitled "It Stings Like a Wasn." The programme for next meeting was

read. The subject for discussion, "What the Farmer ?" will be opened with paper by R. D. M. Edwards. "The Power of Habit" was carried over

to next meeting. Subject to be opened with Adjourned to meet at No. 3 Pink street

the house of Mr. and Mrs. David Spear, on the first Saturday in April. MRS. J. D. CRISPELL.

Peterinary Pepartment

Nail in Horse's Foot.

COOPERSVILLE, Feb. 19, 1890. Veterinary Edito of the Michigan Farmer. Some five weeks ago my mare stepped or nail which entered the front foot near the center, close by the side of the frog. pierced straight into the hoof to the depth of one inch, and remained about four hours before being discovered and taken out. I poured turpentine in the nail hole twice The next morning I cut away the hoof around the nail hole and a small quantity of pus came out. I then applied a flax-seed ultice to the bottom of the hoof for sever al days, but the inflammation extende and a large quantity of bloody pus came out, which relieved the mare from great distress from the fetlock joint to the hoof. For a week I applied carbolated vaseline to the

Answer .- Wounds of the character de scribed in the above letter ought to be well about twelve hours; all undermined hoof or frog should be carefully cut away so there or other foreign substances. A poultice of linseed meal mixed with the following: Glycerine, one ounce; sulphate of zinc, two drachms, dissolved in soft water (six or eight ounces); mix all together for use. Moisten a clean soft piece of sponge with and keep it in place with a proper bandage for at least twenty-four bours, wetting it occasionally with the solution. Protect the or what is better put the foot in a leather boot made for the purpose. As soon as the parts look clean and healthy apply a little pine (not coal) tar and linseed oil, mixed well together over a slow fire. When the soreness is removed (if desired) the shoe may be replaced, or what is better a new one fitted, covering the exposed parts with an iron plate attached to the shoe provided the

ment for healing the sore, also the best way

up without trouble, but bears no weight on

Ringing Pigs, Followed by Dissolution.

animal is not lame.

Holt, Feb. 17, 1890.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have some October pigs which have been growing and doing well. I shut them up one very warm day and rung them. As soon as I let them out they began breathing very hard through the mouth, and trembling. While lying down they shivered all over and when up around they were all humpe up and trembling. In one half hour one of What could the matter hav They have a warm pen and dry yard to run around in, and were not excited before ringing them. Please answer in the next FARMER and oblige SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-The absence of any symptom of disease in the living animal will not justify us in the attempt to diagnose the disease if any existed. A low type of fever sometimes attacks young pigs, the symptoms of which are so obscure as not to attract at tention to the animals until too late to save their lives. An autopsy by an expert would have revealed the true character of the disease if any existed.

Mange in Colts.

Ovid, Feb. 25. 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. As my colts are terribly uneasy and are rubbing themselves again anything that they can get at, I write you for information. think they have the mange, as there are ome scabs around their neck and also some on their bodies. One of them has rubbed it self between its hind legs so hard that it is quite raw. If you can give me any informa tion or a cure for the disease it will be thank fully received.

Answer .- Mange in the horse is identical with itch in the human body, and is infectious, attended with intolerable itching caused by minute insects, known as acari. They are first observed by the aid of a powerful microscope along the mane and successful farmer: "Be prudent; never the root of the tall, causing much irritation spend money before you have it; spend it of the skin. Spots denuded of hair in time make their appearance, which gradually run into scabby patches. As the disease advances, it thickens and puckers the skin, particularly of the neck, withers and loins. This disease requires careful management and close attention for a short time to effect a cure. Mangy horses have been removed from their stalls, washed with various prep arations, put into another stable, and completely freed from the effects of the disease; but on returning to their old stalls, or using production when there are poor men and their unwashed harness, the disease returns. The insect is rubbed off upon the sides of the stall, or clings to the harness

acid, then turn into a box stall away from fair butchers' steers to Sullivan av 920 lbs at that in which he has been standing. One or two thorough washings will usually suffice. The harness must undergo the same operation, and not be used for at least two months; the stall thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed. A mixture of sulphur, oil and turpentine is highly recommended in such

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

	_	-	
FLOUR.—Market Quotations on car	without		and quie
Michigan roller pr Michigan patents, Minnesota, baken Minnesota, patent Rye Low grades	olds		15 @4 8 3 40 @3 6 40 @4 6
WHEATSpot is	slightly	higher th	an a wee

ago, while futures are a shade lower. The ago, while futures are a shade lower. The course of the market the past week has been 66 lbs at \$6.25 and 39 lambs av 85 lbs at \$6.35. overned by the weather and fluctuations were more numerous than for some time. If there was any speculative feeling in the trade prices | The receipts were hardly enough to make a would be moving upwards under present conditions. Quotations in this market yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 79%c; No. 2 white, 75c; No. 3 white, 66c; No. 2 red, 79c; No. 3 red, 74c; No. 4 red, 65c; rejected red, 60c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, May, 81%c; August, 77%c.

CORN.-Less active. No. 2 spot quoted a 0%c % bu.; No. 3, 28%c; No. 4, 27%c; No. 2 yel-

OATS .- Firmer. No. 2 white, 24%c; light mix ed, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 234c. BARLEY .- Market quiet; now quoted at a

range of 55@ 90c per cental for fair to choice sam ples. Receipts the past week, 31,725 bu.; ship CLOVER SEED .- Higher Prime anot \$3 30 per a.; April, \$3 30. No. 2 spct sold at \$3 per bu. BYE .- Quoted at 47c per bu. for No. 2, and

14%c for No. 3. TIMOTHY SEED .- Job lots in bags quoted a 1 45 21 50 per bu. FEED.-Winter bran quoted at \$10 50211 00: midd.ings, \$10 75 213 00.

BUTTER. - Dairy is quo ed at 16 217c for good to hoice. Low grades unsalable. Creamery firm at 20 225c W b. Market stronger. CHEESE.-Unchanged. Michigan full creams

eld at 11@11%c & D., and New York at same Receipts of fresh are equal to requirements.

HONEY .- Quoted at 10214c for comb. Extract d, 7@9c. Market dull. HAY .- Fimothy in car lots, \$8 50@10 50; in mall lots, \$10 00@11 00; clover, in car lots, \$9; in small lots, \$11; straw, in car lots \$5.25 50; in

small lots, \$8 per ton. Market weak. BEANS .- Quoted at \$1 50@1 55 per bu. for city picked mediums. New unpicked sell at \$1 00 @1 20 per bu. These prices are for car lots From store prices are 5 2 10c higher.

SALT .- Michigan, 70c per bbl. in car lots, or

5c in 10-bbl. loss; dairy, \$1 8022 10 per bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

HIDES.—Green city, 3%c @ D., country, 3%@ e; cured, No. 1, 4%@5c; No. 2,2%@3c; calf, No. , 4@4%c; No. 2, 3c; veal kip, No. 1, 3c; runner and No. 2, 2% @3c; sheepskins, 75c@\$1 50 as to

quantity of wool. FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, 8 box \$3 25 @4 25: oranges, Florida, \$3 25 @3 50 \$9 box.; Messinas, \$2 75 @3; Valencias, % ca e, \$4 75 @5 ananas, yellow, W bunch. \$1 25@2 25. Figs. 11 @12c for layers, 15@16 for fancy. Cocoanuts, W 100, \$4 50@5. Persian dates, new, 7@7%c W D y the box. Malaga grapes, 39 pbl. \$6 50@7 50. BEESWAX .- Scarce and firm at 28@30c % D. POTATOES .- Market steady at a range of 35@

Sc W bu. for car lots, and in small lots 46@45c DRIED FRUIT .- Market dull; quoted at 4@4%c

for common, and 7@7%c W D. for evaporated; APPLES .- Market firm at \$3@8 75 % bbl. for good to choice. Red Canada bring the latter

bu. Supply moderate. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Selling at \$1 75@2 00 P CIDER.-Common quoted at 729c @ gallon.

packages extra. Clarified, 10c. CABBAGE.-Dull at \$4@5 \$ 100, outside for CRANBERRIES .- Quoted at \$3 75@4 25 per be for Jerseys. Market steady.

POULTRY .- Live: Fowls and chicks, 8% @9%c 2 D.; ducks, 11@13c; turkeys, 11@13c; pigeons 25c, per pair. Dressed: Chickens, 9@11c; ducks, 12@14c; geese, 10c; turkeys, 12@14c. Supply ight, market firm. DRESSED VEAL .- Quoted at 6@7%c ? D. by

DRESSED HOGS .- Selling at \$1 75@5 00 per 100 hoice light sometimes bring \$5 25. Coarse rough ows. \$4@4 25. PROVISIONS .- Mess pork has been advanced

ic P bbl. No other changes. Quotations as as follows: Mess, new Short clear. Snort clear.
Lard in tierces, \$\mathbb{P}\$ \mathbb{D}\$.
Lard in keys, \$\mathbb{P}\$ \mathbb{D}\$.
Pure lard, in tierces
Hams, \$\mathbb{P}\$ \mathbb{D}\$.
Shoulders, \$\mathbb{P}\$ \mathbb{D}\$.
Choice bacon, \$\mathbb{P}\$ \mathbb{D}\$.
Extra mess beef, new \$\mathbb{P}\$ btl.
Plate beef

3162 HAY.-The following is a record of the males the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday—66 loads: Sixteen at \$12; twelve at \$11; ten at \$10; n ne at \$13; four at \$13 50 and \$9; three at \$10 50; two at \$14 and \$11 50; one at \$0 50. 'uesday-44 loads: Eight at \$12; seven a

Dried beef hams...

\$11; six at \$13; five at \$10; four at \$12 50; three at \$14 and \$10 50; two at \$1350 and \$9; one at \$14 50, \$11 75 and \$11 50.

Wednesday—67 loads: Nineteen at \$12; Wednesday—67 loads: Nineteen at \$12; twelve at \$13; seven at \$10; six at \$9; five at \$10 50 and \$': three at \$11 and \$50; two at \$11 f0 and \$9 75; one at \$13 50, \$9 50 and \$8 75. Thursday—61 loads: Seven at \$10 50, \$10 and \$9; six at \$12 and \$8; five at \$13 and 11; four at \$9.50; three at \$7; two at \$14, \$12 50, \$10 75 and \$9 50; one at \$14 50, \$11 60, \$13 50 and \$10. Friday—29 loads: N ne at \$13; eight at \$2; two at \$10 50, \$8 50 and \$2; one at \$11 75, \$11 50, \$11 25, \$10, \$9 50 and \$2.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with the lightest in months, owing to the bad condition of the roads. There was a demand for double the number of cattle offered, and sellers had things pretty much their own way and prices on ordinary butchering grades ranged fully 152,20 cents higher than those of last week. By ten o'clock all had changed hands. Shook sold Kamman a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 772 lbs at \$2.75.
Schrader sold Caplis a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 772 lbs at \$2.25.
Brant sold Stonehouse 13 fair butchers' steers

Brant sold Stonehouse 18 fair butchers' steers av 957 lbs at \$3 25.

Allen sold Knoch 4 fair butchers' steers av 955 lbs at \$3 45 and a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock to Murphy av 658 lbs at \$2 50.

Switzer & Ackley sold Marx a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 810 lbs at \$2 50.

Haley sold J Wreford 4 fair butchers' steers av 890 lbs at \$3 25 and one weighing 820 lbs at \$3 10.

McHugh sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 13 head of good butchers' stock av 853 lbs at \$2 50.

Harger sold Billkofski 4 good steers and heifers av 8 5 lbs at \$3 50.

C Roe sold Fileschman 8 fair butchers' steers av 916 lbs at \$3 30.

Harger sold McGee 5 thin cows av 1,134 lbs at \$2 50.

₹2 25. Williams sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers Williams sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers av 982 lbs at \$3 75.

Taggert sold Marx a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 727 lbs at \$2 50.

Dennis sold Reagan a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 620 lbs at \$2 25.

Not sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 751 lbs at \$2 50 and 3 thin cows to Reagan av 1,046 lbs at \$2 20.

Bliss sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 871 lbs at \$2 and 13

ere closed out at an advance of 10215 cent over the rates ruling last week.

Dennis sold John Robinson 45 av 90 lbs at \$5 Allen sold Fitzpatrick 49 av 78 lbs at \$5 25 and 24 lambs av 7 lbs at 86 25. C Roe sold Fitzpatrick 64, part lambs, av 81 lbs

at \$5.50.

Coshman sold Monshau 79 av 74 lbs at \$7.

Tibbit s sold Loosemore 20 av 126 lbs at \$5.75.

Nott sold Baxter 42 av >0 lbs at \$4.15.

Shook sold Burt Spencer 13 lambs av 57 lbs at \$4.50.

Robb sold Fitzpatrick 68 lambs av 67 lbs at \$6.

Sprague sold Morey 76, part lambs, av 74 lbs at \$6.55. HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 555, head market, but they were disposed of at strong ast week's rates.

Shook sold Webb Bros 17 av 203 lbs at \$4.

Schrader sold Webb Bros 33 av 185 lbs at \$3 90

Noble sold Seeie 21 av 161 lbs at \$4 10.

Robb sold R 8 Webb 27 av 122 lbs at \$4 195.

Switz r & Ackley sold Webb Bros 29 av 201 lbs

18 44 10.

McHugh sold Cornwall 21 av 140 lbs at \$4. Nott sold Sreele 16 av 166 lbs at \$4 10. Hooper seld Webb Bros 9 av 142 lbs at \$4. Baley sold Steele 12 av 150 lbs at \$4 10. C Roe sold B S Webb 10 av 93 lbs at \$3 90.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

CATTLE. The supply of cattle at these yards were no near enough to meet the wants of the trade. The receipts of cattle for the week have been the lightest that we have had in months. This made trade lively, and the competition of the buyers sent prices up to the extent of 15@25 cen s over the rates of last week for all grades of butchers' cattle. There were no heavy ship ping cattle on sale, so that the market on this grade was not tested. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS: Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Bordine sold Cross a mixed lot of 15 head of

r butchers' stock av 85! lbs at \$2.80. C Roe sold John Robinson 11 good butchers' eers av 1,019 lbs at \$1.60 and 2 good cows and a ull av 1,-20 bs at \$2.75.
Sutton sold Capl s 5 thin cows av 1,208 lbs at 2 0 and 2 av 1,445 lbs at \$2.124.
Je'ele sold John Robinson 5 good cows av 136 lbs at \$2.75 and 6 to Marx av 1,1.0 lbs at

picer sold Sullivan 4 good oxen av 1,710 Carey sold Sullivan 21 good steers and cows av 1,030 lbs at \$135.

Merritt sold Brooka 3 good butchers' steers av 1,000 lbs at \$385.

Spicer sold Capils a fair heifer we'ghing 850 lbs at \$2 25 and a bull weighing 740 lbs at \$2.

The receipts of sheep were light, the demand active and sales were made at the highest prices of the season. or the season.

C Roe sold Sullivan 7 lambs av 88 lbs at \$6 60 and 35 av 59 lbs at \$5 20.

Taylor sold Butt *pencer 8 av 78 lbs at \$4 75 and 45 lmbs av 76 lbs at \$6 15.

Houghton sold Sullivan 196 lambs av 81 lbs at \$6 32. onions.—The market is firm at \$1 \$0@1 65 \$2 \$6 37%.
Saunders sold Burt Spencer 50 lambs av 60 lbs

SHEEP.

Sawyer sold Sullivan 37 av 95 lbs at \$5. HOGS.

There was a fair supply of hogs for which the demand was good, and sales were made t a shade higher prices. McQuillan sold John Robinson 14 av 141 lb

Lucke sold Hammond 39 av 130 lbs at \$4. Stabler sold Steele 27 av 15 !) bs at \$4 ! Bordine sold Steele 54 av 135 lbs at \$4. Boronne sold Steele 54 av 135 lbs at \$4. Jedele so of Steele 20 av 154 lbs at \$4.10. Stabler sold Steele 65 av 144 lbs at \$4.07%. Taylor sold Steele 67 av 146 lbs lb \$4.05. Banfield so of steele 57 av 134 lbs at \$4.0 Spicersold Sullivan 50 av 155 lbs at \$4.

Chicago.

CATTLE .- Receipts 58,502, against 54,253 las eek. Shipments 20.907. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 18 101 head. The mar ket was stronger, prices advancing 10@15 cents over these of Saturday. The highest sales re ported here was at \$4 75 for 1,122 lb steers. Sales above \$4 50 were scattering, and the bulk of the native beef cattle sold at \$3 90@4 45. Exporters ought three loads of 1,600 &1,700 lb bulls at \$3 40 23 60. Very few native steers sold below but only two or three lots sold to them above \$1 30. Some 1,031 lb steers sold at \$3 75. Native cows sold about 5@10 cents higher, principally at \$2 25@2 65. Stock cattle sold at \$2 45@3 65 A seventeen-load bunch of "fed." Texas cattle A seventeen-load bunch of "fed" Texas cattle sold at \$4:65. Prices were higher again on fuesday, but weakened on Wednesday, and the market closed 10 cents lower. The market on l'bursday was slow and weak, closin at a decline of 10 cents. On Friday the market was low but steady, closing at the following

QUOTATIONS: Extra beeves ... oice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs...... Fancy cows and heifers.....

CATTLE.-Receipts 14,725, against 12,214 the previous week. There were only 120 car loads of cattle on sale Monday. There was a goo attendance of buyers, and the market ruled active at an advance of 10@20 cents over the prices of the previous Monday, The best steers on sale brought \$4 50@4 65; but choice lots ar quotable at \$47%4 85. Good 1,250 to 1,330 lbs ranged from \$4 10\$4 30. Good butchers and medium lots, \$3 70\$4. Light mixed lots, \$3 25\$, 360. Bulls were stronger for good exporters, which sold at \$3 25 3 50; while sausage and which sold at \$2 25 '3 30; while sausage an butchers lots ruled at about the same prices last week, or from \$2 2062 65. The receipts f the rest of the week were very light and the market showed no material change, closing of Friday at the following QUOTATIONS

4 30@4 od Beeves—Well-fattened steers 4 00@4 2 weighing 1,300 to 1,400.

Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh,
weighing 1,100 to 1,300.

Light Butchers'—Steers averaging
1,000 to 1,100 lbs., of fair to good
quality.

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city

fair butchers' steers to Sullivan av 920 lbs at \$3.25.

Page sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' st ck av 807 lbs at \$2.70.

Williams sold Phillips 4 fair butchers' steers av 84 lbs at \$3.35.

Rstep sold Farnam 7 good butchers' steers and helfers av 97 lbs at \$3.40; a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 956 lbs at \$2.55 and a built to Sullivan weighing 2.360 lbs rt \$3.40.

Hooper sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$2.50 and a built to Sullivan weighing 2.360 lbs rt \$3.40.

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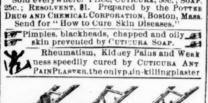
Hoos.- Receipts 57,465, against 41,708 the previous week. Toere were 70 car loads of hogs on sale Monday. The demand was active and the light receipts were light on Tuesday and the best sheep sold at \$1.50 and \$1.50 a closing on rriday at full monday's price



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as manager of a stock farm, by a married man without chi dren. Has had long experience in haddling cattle and horses. Address G. L., care of Michigan Farmer,

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For the Mich Suggestions The import

and the ne through the f the rotating practiced in give a few hi ner of sowing The first q seed, which, on every man that it is heal fowl weeds, f it is being ov alarming exte

sure of obtain higher price t The seedin quires perhap as we can ne success will f most any se with tillage, s which with securing of a It is not an

one boast of

to fifty years,

failure, while

methods oftel can easily be other things cessity of obs ities and the The success nearly all clay, sand, which us latter part of usually sufficie permanent roo except the very As the very

greatest diffic give it the gr Generally spea obtained by so you can go on cutting harrow ing, and then fears need be jury to the w rolling will be plant. It is almost

ter oats when usually heavy most invariab fore the oats been that on preferable, es rank and mat fore more cert Notwithstan seasons will !

our chances o low. But of s that some afte tain it when o 1 may be consti on that line. Any kind of gree protect the secure a catch, and it may be the winter. A manure is of more to prom

young plant frosts to preve quite difficult ties to extend surface. A ve all straw and huller, and spi

possible over